The Literary Digest

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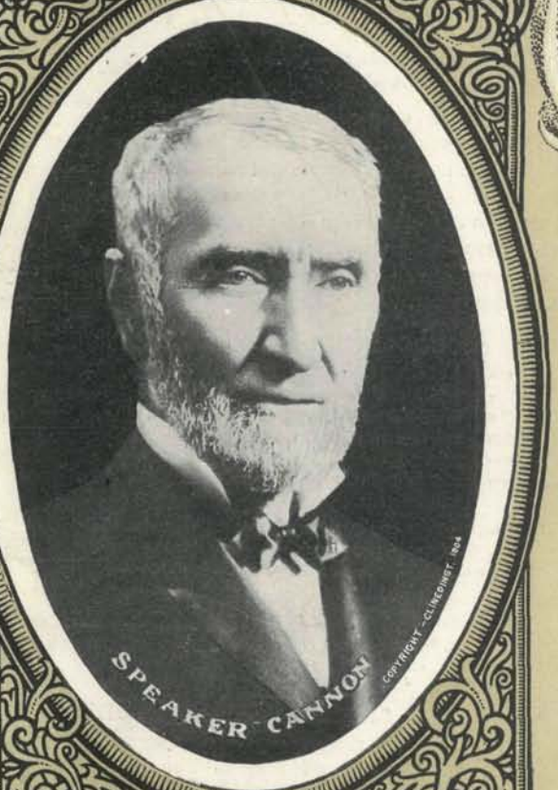
Prof EM Shepard 1904



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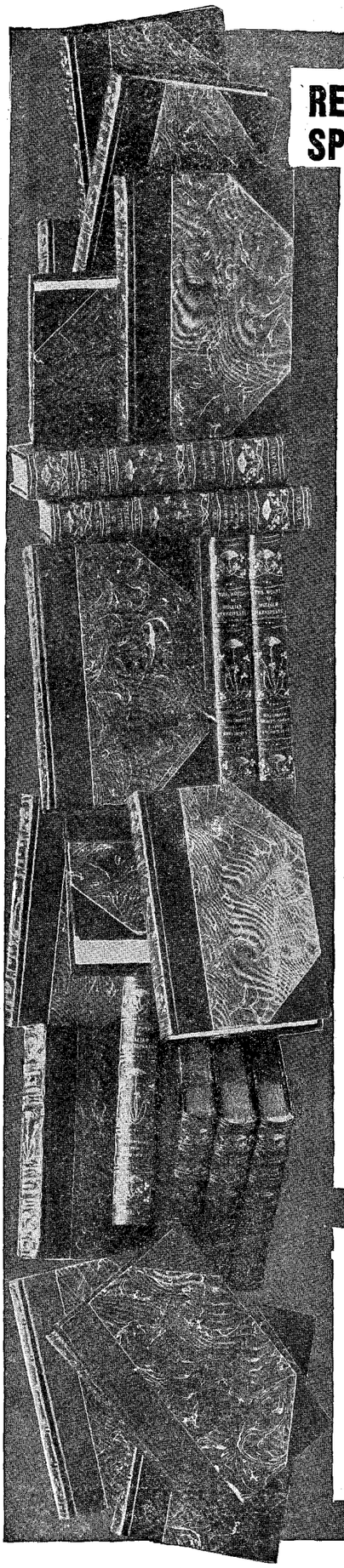

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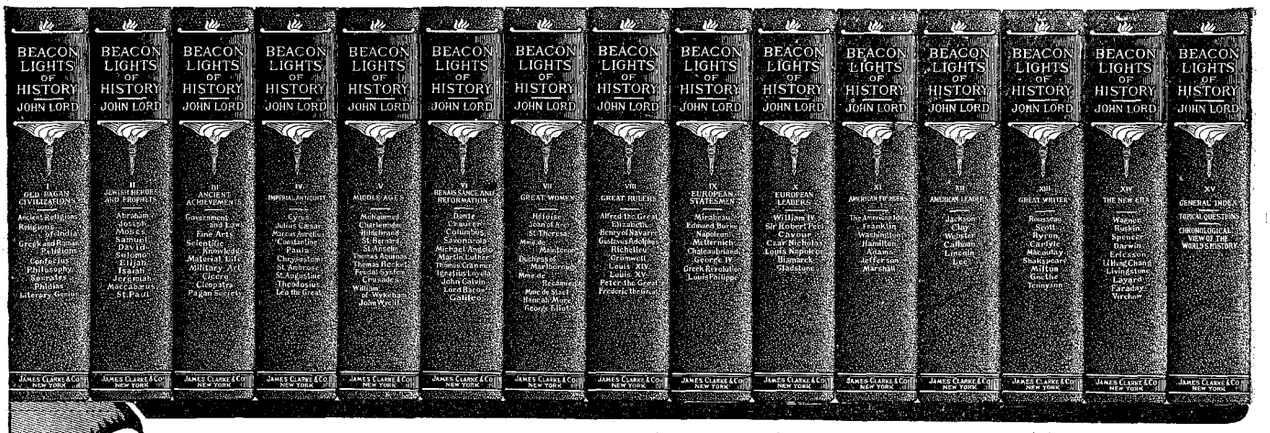

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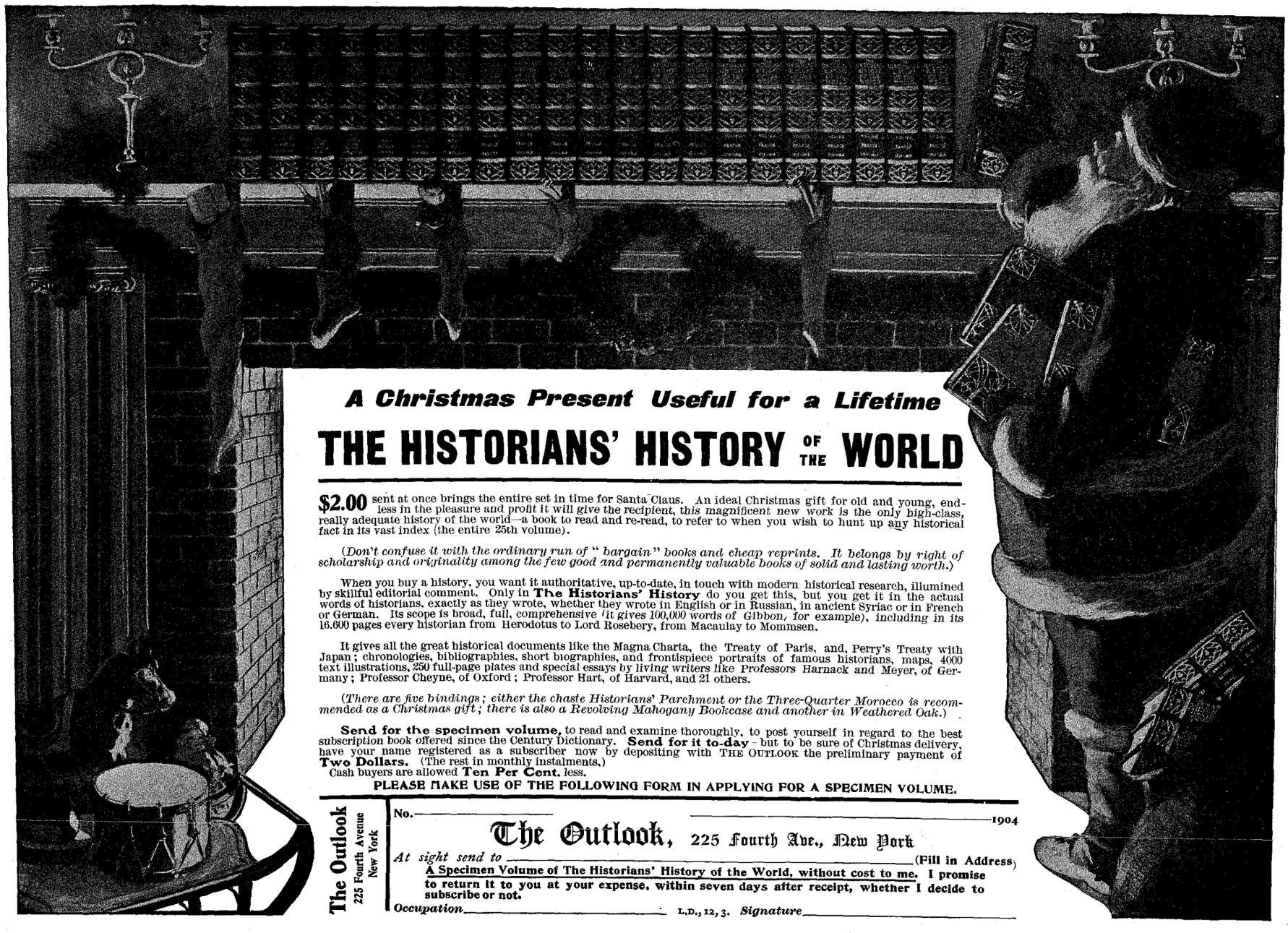

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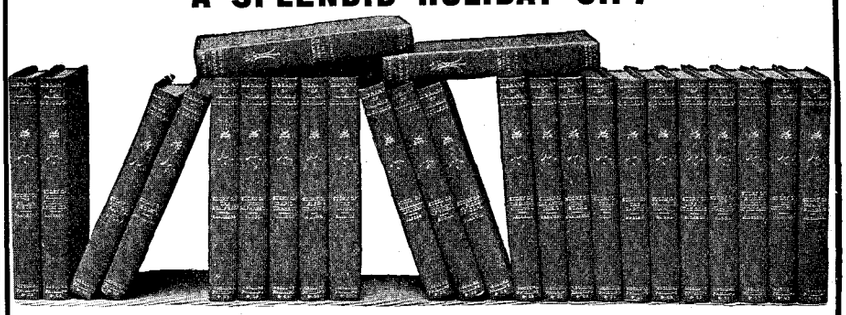

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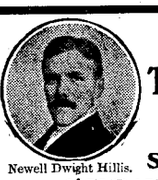

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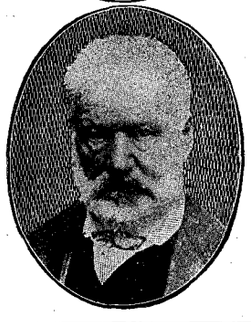

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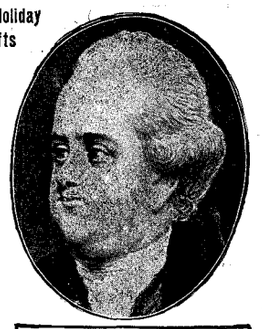

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH REGARD EACH OTHER.

A DIGNIFIED and rather distant politeness marks the comment of most of the Southern press upon President Roosevelt's declaration that Southern hostility saddens him. "I have always been saddened rather than angered by the attacks upon me in the South," says the President in a letter just made public. He adds: "I am half a Southerner myself, and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the South are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the North." And Secretary Taft, in a speech in New Orleans a few days ago, announced, amid "tremendous applause," that the President will soon visit that part of the country. The Southern press, in reply, declare that they are ready to smoke the pipe of peace if he will revise his negro policy to conform to the Southern view; if not, they will have to continue to consider him hostile to that section. Speaking of sadness, remarks the Savannah *Press*, the Southern people have "themselves noted the tone and temper of President Roosevelt's administration 'more in sorrow than anger'"; and the Atlanta *Journal* informs the President that he can cure his melancholy "by desisting in his efforts to force negro office-holders upon the people of various communities in spite of their protests," after which the "Southern attacks" will cease. The President pleads that he is "half a Southerner," but, replies the Charleston (S. C.) *Post*, "so he was when he had Booker Washington at luncheon, and when he appointed Crum collector of customs at Charleston, and when he abolished the post-office at Indianola because the citizens of that town didn't like a colored postmaster. And wasn't he half a Southerner when he wrote, in his life of Benton, that slavery was responsible for the 'coarse and brutal strain' that appeared in Southerners"? The "saddened" President reminds the St. Louis *Republic* of the parent who says, "It hurts me more than it does you," to which the punished child replies that "it doesn't hurt in the same place." The Nashville *Banner* likes the President's words, but remarks that his actions speak louder; and the Savannah *News* argues that "if he has been sincere heretofore, the chances are that he will continue to do things that will irritate the South, and he will do them, probably thinking he is doing the right thing; notwithstanding the fact that he is half Southerner, it may be that it is impossible for him to get into touch with Southern sentiment." Some of the other Southern papers that seem to condition their change of heart toward Mr. Roosevelt upon a change of policy by him are the Atlanta *Constitution*, the Houston *Post* and *Chronicle*, and the Macon *Telegraph*. Says the last-named journal:

"The President's attitude toward Southern people may be justly expressed as follows: 'I want you to like me, but you must like my policies also. You must make peace with the stranger race among you. You must love them as you love yourselves, treating them in every particular absolutely as you treat each other. Against nature, say you? Tut, tut; get rid of such nonsense. Have I not dined with the famous Mr. Washington and proved for all time that such prejudices are not of nature at all, but of silly pride alone? Don't be so foolish as to sulk and cut yourselves off from my paternal benevolence. Bow to my will in this and other particulars and I will be your friend.'

"Mr. Roosevelt's conditions are, in a word, that the Southern people do what they regard as impossible. The situation suggests the problem presented by the collision of an irresistible force and an immovable body, for the President seems to be regarded by himself and by others as an irresistible force. The only possible issue of such a collision is a standstill."

Other Southern papers, however, adopt a more conciliatory tone toward the President. "If he shows the slightest indication of friendly feeling toward the South, the Southern people will be quick to respond in a fraternal spirit," says the Natchez *Democrat and Courier*; and the Atlanta *News* and New Orleans *Times-Democrat* discuss the President's wish in a friendly spirit. The Columbia (S. C.) *State* says:

"The South is not all Bourbon. Before now it has forgiven things that were hard to forget. More than ever before, the Southern people, with their thriving industries, their great crops, their schools and colleges, desire to be a part of the republic which their fathers founded. To be shut off absolutely from any participation and any influence in the nation's affairs is a position neither pleasing nor inspiring. If it can be remedied without sacrifice of principle, the Southern people stand ready to take the step.

"It is for President Roosevelt to say the first word. Will he do it?"

The Baltimore *Sun* believes that Mr. Roosevelt "has an opportunity for obliterating the last remnants of the strife of the Civil War, such as has come to none of his predecessors," and "has an opportunity to inaugurate an era of good feeling such as this country has not seen since the administration of Monroe." It continues:

"The line of cleavage between the two great parties is less clearly defined at this time than it has been within the memory of any man now living. The time was when the enactment of a tariff bill was considered an act of hostility against the South. The time was when any accession of territory was considered an act of hostility to the North. That time has passed. The slavery quarrel has been settled and the South is no longer devoted exclusively to agriculture; it no longer prefers to deal with old England rather than with New England. The old causes of dissension and division are gone. New ones have arisen, but they are more easy of settlement than those which could not be determined but by the great Civil War.

"The votes of the recent election were hardly counted before invitations to visit the South began to come to the President. This

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is the olive branch, the message of good-will. If the President can find it possible to accept a great many of these invitations it will result in incalculable good. Wherever he goes among the Southern people he will meet hospitality and courtesy, and there is no better way to dispel prejudice and misunderstanding than to be brought face to face. In this way the President will learn how to deal with questions which interest the South so as not to excite antagonisms and prejudice, and the South will learn to esteem the President for his generous nature and admirable personality."

RUSSIA AND REVOLUTION.

VON PLEHVE is imagined by the Chicago *Record-Herald* to be writhing in his grave at the thought of the meeting of zemstvo presidents in St. Petersburg and their demand for a national parliament. When the Far Eastern war began, our newspapers expressed a suspicion that von Plehve and his fellow reactionaries at court had brought it on to quench the mutterings of discontent in a great wave of popular patriotism. Instead of this, however, we now hear that the burdens of the war have increased the irritation; and the interest in the popular reforms demanded by the zemstvo presidents (considered in these columns last week) completely overshadows the interest in the war. "The war and all other questions are temporarily forgotten," says a St. Petersburg correspondent; the city is thronged with liberals from all parts of the empire, and "the situation altogether is unparalleled." The reactionary ring at court is in a quandary. "To grant the demands," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, will be to abdicate their own power; to refuse them will be to put a premium upon revolution." One of the prominent members of the zemstvo convention is quoted as saying:

"No matter what the immediate result may be, we have gained a remarkable victory. We have put into concrete form our opinion that the present system in the end must spell ruin or revolution. The Emperor knows the character of the men whose names are attached to the memorial. They represent the best blood and thought of the empire.

"We are not revolutionaries. We do not believe the people are prepared for a republic. We support the monarchical idea, but we believe it must be a constitutional monarchy, and that the Emperor must choose between the moderate program we offer and eventual revolution.

"If there is no result now, we shall continue the work of agitation and education. There will be a larger and a stronger meeting next year. If the meeting is forbidden in St. Petersburg it will take place in Moscow, Kieff, or in an open field if necessary. The movement will gather headway as time elapses. We have risked our liberties, and we will not retreat.

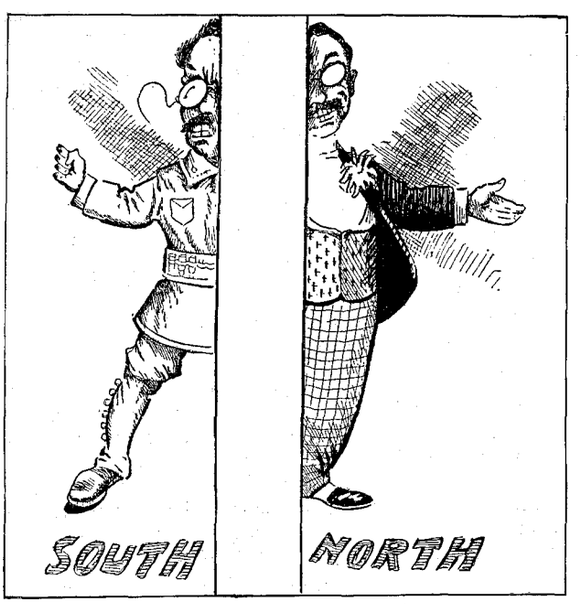
"The law which makes agitation for a change in the form of government punishable with penal servitude is still in force. We are all amenable, but as long as Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski is Minister we know we are safe. If he falls we take our chances, altho we feel sure the Government would not dare to reverse the policy of liberalism which has received such an impetus since M. Plehve's death.

"The moment is propitious for concessions. The Government is in a difficult position and needs the support and sympathy of the people. I believe something at least will be granted. A free press would be the greatest step short of calling a national assembly. If only the primary ideas of the program are conceded, the rest will inevitably follow."

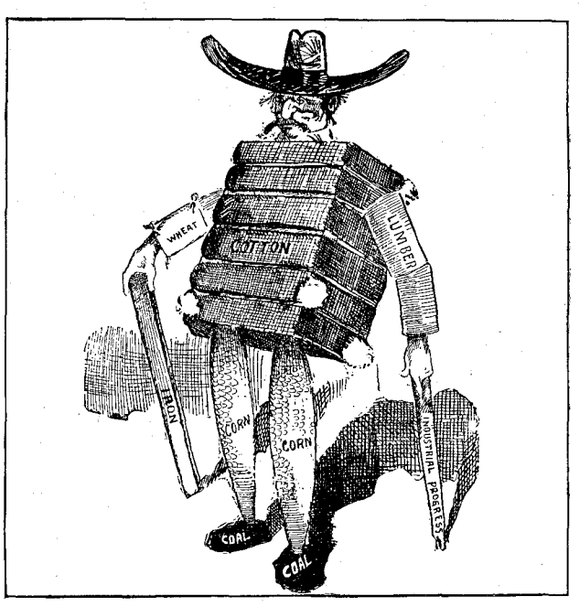
Our papers are seriously discussing the likelihood of revolution in the Czar's perturbed empire. "Were the reactionary policy to triumph, there would be imminent danger of a revolution similar to the one by which despotism was overturned in France," thinks the Denver *Republican*, for "the taste of freedom which the people are now enjoying will make them all the more dissatisfied if the government returns to a policy of repression." The New York *World* imagines the autocracy to be "in the position of a man who starts a boulder rolling down a mountain-side and then would like to stop it if he could." "Russia is at last waking up," believes the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, and while the proposed reforms "may not come just now," they must come some day, "if not by an imperial ukase, then as the result of a revolution." The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks a great military disaster or a financial collapse might bring on the insurrection. The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, quoted above, remarks:

"It is not to be expected that Russia will reproduce in detail the events of the French revolution. But it is interesting to note that the conflicting forces are the same, and that they tend to produce corresponding situations. Moreover, the world is beginning to suspect that one chief factor of the French revolution, namely, a weak, well-meaning monarch, pulled this way and that by progressive and reactionary advisers, has been reproduced in Russia at this juncture."

The New York *Press* thinks "it may be that the spark of liberty



ROOSEVELT SAYS HE IS "HALF A SOUTHERNER."
.....But the halves have been so different.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.



THE REAL SOLID SOUTH.
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

MASON AND DIXON LINE DRAWINGS.

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PRINCE MIRSKY—"I'll make him look like a new man!"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

"PEACE AT THIS STAGE OF THE GAME? PREPOSTEROUS!"
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*.

ACTIVITY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

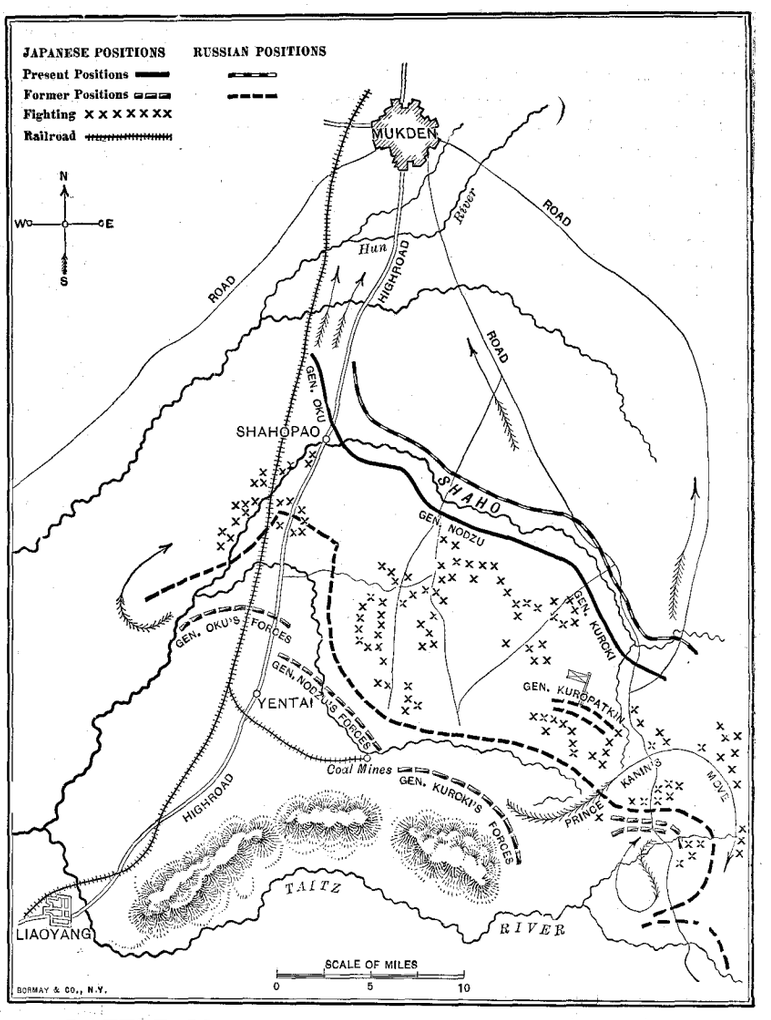
has been lighted," and we may see "a storming of the Bastile, an assault on feudalism, and a reign of terror." It observes:

"The grievances recited by the memorial of the zemstvos are far more than the American colonies had when they adopted the declaration. Russia has as many and as sore wrongs as those that galled the French when the vacillating Louis consented to call the meeting that eventually plunged France in blood. The course of Czar Nicholas, so far, is not unlike the wabbly course that Louis followed. First he allowed the zemstvos to have official sanction. Then, at the last moment, he withdrew the official seal from the convention; but he did not dare to suppress the meeting or its significant memorial.

"The gravity of the situation confronting the Russian autocrat can only be imagined from what we are permitted to know, which is grave enough. It may be that the spark of liberty has been lighted. It is possible that the seeds sown by the Tolstois have taken root. Unless the story of the past is always an unsafe guide for the future, the Russian Empire has within it at this moment the teeming potentialities of a September massacre, a storming of the Bastile, an assault on feudalism, and a reign of terror. It only remains to be seen whether the Czar and his bureaucracy will be strong enough to meet the people or strong enough to yield nothing and stand their ground from the start. Vacillation spells disaster."

Most of the revolutions that are predicted, however, fail to come off. If a popular vote were taken in Russia to-morrow, thinks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "it is doubtful if a majority would desire a change," for "after all, the great mass of the Russian people have yet to be stirred by the leaven of progress." Indeed, observes the Boston *Transcript*, the very men who made up the zemstvo gathering are the ones who dread revolution and are now laboring to avert it. And the Springfield *Republican* says:

"Few things are more improbable than that Russia will suffer from a violent revolution in government, like that in France over a century ago. True, there are writers and observers who press the parallel between the two autocracies to that point—in anticipation—but when one considers the comparative helplessness nowadays of undisciplined mobs or levies against governments in



BATTLE OF THE SHA-HO (OR SHAKHE RIVER).
Drawn in Tokyo, October 27, by Margaret Emerson, from maps furnished by the Japanese War Office.

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the acquirement and use of the complicated modern material of war, a successful uprising or rebellion in a popular cause against the Russian autocracy seems beyond the range of probability. And so, if there is any basis of hope in Prince Mirski's cautious liberalism, whose effects were so interestingly described in the Associated Press despatches from St. Petersburg Monday morning, the outcome will be orderly and evolutionary rather than violent and revolutionary.

"That the Czar has been moved to call Prince Mirski to his side and to support his progressive policy is due, no doubt, largely to the complete failure of reaction and oppression under Plehve, who was murdered, to the growing difficulties of the government in peace and war, at home and abroad, and to the odium, almost world-wide, which envelops the Russian autocracy in Christendom and which the present war has strikingly revealed. It is not a fantastic idea that the Japanese are doing more to reform Russia than everything else in the world. In any event, whatever the cause, whatever the result, the Czar deserves credit in the minds of impartial people for not plunging to still further extremes of reaction after the assassination of Plehve. Instead, he did an act of high statesmanship in summoning a cautious and enlightened liberal like Prince Mirski to the great post of Minister of the Interior, and in allowing him to inaugurate a new domestic régime in Russia."

BUYING THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE Massachusetts newspapers do not seem to be greatly disturbed over Thomas W. Lawson's allegations that "the Massachusetts legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves"; that the arch-corrupter is Henry M. Whitney, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and brother of the late William C. Whitney; and that, in comparison with the Whitney machine, "an average 'Tammany gang,' a 'Chicago combine,' or a 'St. Louis syndicate' would look like a broken-down snow-plow in August." Many have been accustomed to regard the Massachusetts legislature as "a model of what a state assembly should be," as one paper remarks; and if Mr. Lawson's charges are true, it is asked, what must our other legislatures be like? The author of these charges, who has lived in Boston all his life, goes to the extent of specifying the particular rooms in Young's hotel where the Whitney machine received the legislators, drove its bargains, and paid its bribes; and further, he relates in detail Whitney's vain attempt in 1896 to buy a two-thirds vote to override a veto (vain because he could not meet the legislators' demand for cash in advance), and hints at a story of murder or suicide that followed the failure. Whitney, it seems, had agreed to obtain a certain gas-company charter from the legislature, and was so sure of success that Mr. Lawson's suspicions were aroused. The latter continues (in *Everybody's Magazine*):

"I began at once a round of investigation among men who would talk frankly to me, and discovered that a most iniquitous condition existed. Massachusetts senators and representatives were not only bought and sold as sausages or fish are in the markets, but there existed a regular quotation schedule for their votes. Many of the prominent lawyers of the State were traffickers in legislation, and earned large fees engineering the repeal of old laws and the passage of new ones. Agents of corporations nominated candidates for office, and paid the expenses of their election in return for votes for a favorite measure and promises to 'do business.' The legislature was organized on the same basis; its executive officers were chosen because of their subservience to certain corporation leaders; committees were rigged to do a given thing and prevent other things from being done. Above all, I learned that the chance of a citizen of Massachusetts obtaining a charter from the legislature of his State, unless he had money to put up for it, was about as good as a hobo's of securing a diamond and ruby studded crown at Tiffany's by explaining that he wanted it. In fact, the citizen's request would be regarded by senators and representatives very much as Tiffany's would take the hobo's—as a joke first, then as an impertinence.

"Right here I desire to say to my readers, and especially to all those hypocritical and ignorant people who, imagining any strong statement expresses a strong prejudice, and not a fact, will cry: 'He overstates! He exaggerates!' that in years after, when I had full opportunity to study at close range the Massachusetts legislature, its workings and those who worked it, all the impressions I had received at this time were absolutely confirmed. I do not hesitate to say, then:

"The Massachusetts legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves; that the largest, wealthiest, and most prominent corporations in New England, whose affairs are conducted by our most representative citizens, habitually corrupt the Massachusetts legislature, and the man of wealth among them who would enter protest against the iniquity would be looked on as a 'class anarchist.' I will go further and say that if in New England a man of the type of Folk, of Missouri, can be found who will give over six months to turning up the legislative and Boston municipal sod of the last ten years, who does not expose to the world a condition of rottenness more rotten than was ever before exhibited in any community in the civilized world, it will be because he has been suffocated by the stench of what he exhumes."

The Detroit *News-Tribune* considers the Lawson charges credible. It argues thus:

"Of course, a legislature, as such, can not be libeled; but the credibility of the Lawson attack on the high court of Massachusetts must depend largely on the evidence of accuracy in the accompanying and preceding assaults on the moral and legal standing of the other objects of his wrath, and it must be said that the evidences in these cases strongly support the theory that he is merely detailing to the general public facts with which he became acquainted through his business transactions with the parties assailed.

"Mr. Lawson is many times a millionaire. At least such is the common belief among his countrymen, and it is certain that, in all the outward evidences of the possession of great wealth, he keeps pace with most of our modern Crœsuses. A man's possessions are not necessarily indicative of his veracity; but, under particular circumstances, they may become so. In this instance they are at least presumptive proof that he has not yet overstepped the bounds of what he is prepared to establish if hauled into court by any of the victims of his scathing and erratic pen. This is true because his financial responsibility is hardly to be questioned, and none of the money-bags who have been squirming under his lash can excuse himself from bringing action against the offender on the ground that it would be impossible to recover anything like adequate damages. Moreover, there has been ample temptation to shut him off by proceedings under laws of criminal libel, if he has afforded his former associates any hopeful opportunity for such action. Month after month his revelations of criminal doings, apparently brought home to men of prominence and standing in the financial and social worlds, have been permitted to appear without the slightest public effort made to shut off this flood of disclosures. Up to date the general public has accepted Mr. Lawson's literary efforts with a surprise mingled with incredulity. His continued immunity from interference or attempted punishment for statements of the most damning import directed against supposedly self-respecting men is beginning to influence many to the belief that those whom he attacks are in no position to reply."

THE PANAMA TEMPEST.

THE State Department, says a Washington despatch, is not troubled in "the slightest degree" over the disturbances that recently threatened Panama, and which were brought to an end by the resignation of General Huertas from command of the army; but this attempted *coup d'état* is causing some uneasiness on the part of the anti-imperialist papers, which are now telling us of the new package of trouble we have acquired. "What with looking after its funds and preserving order, we come very near having the whole government on our hands," declares the Baltimore *Herald*; and the New York *Evening Post* remarks: "The truth is that we have christened a lot of chronic conspirators, and betrayers of conspiracy, a 'republic,' and must now take the consequences. The ridiculous antics of the men whom we were but a few months ago acclaiming as heroes and patriots are indeed a laughing matter, but the laugh is distinctly at our expense."

The United States is under the obligation to preserve order on

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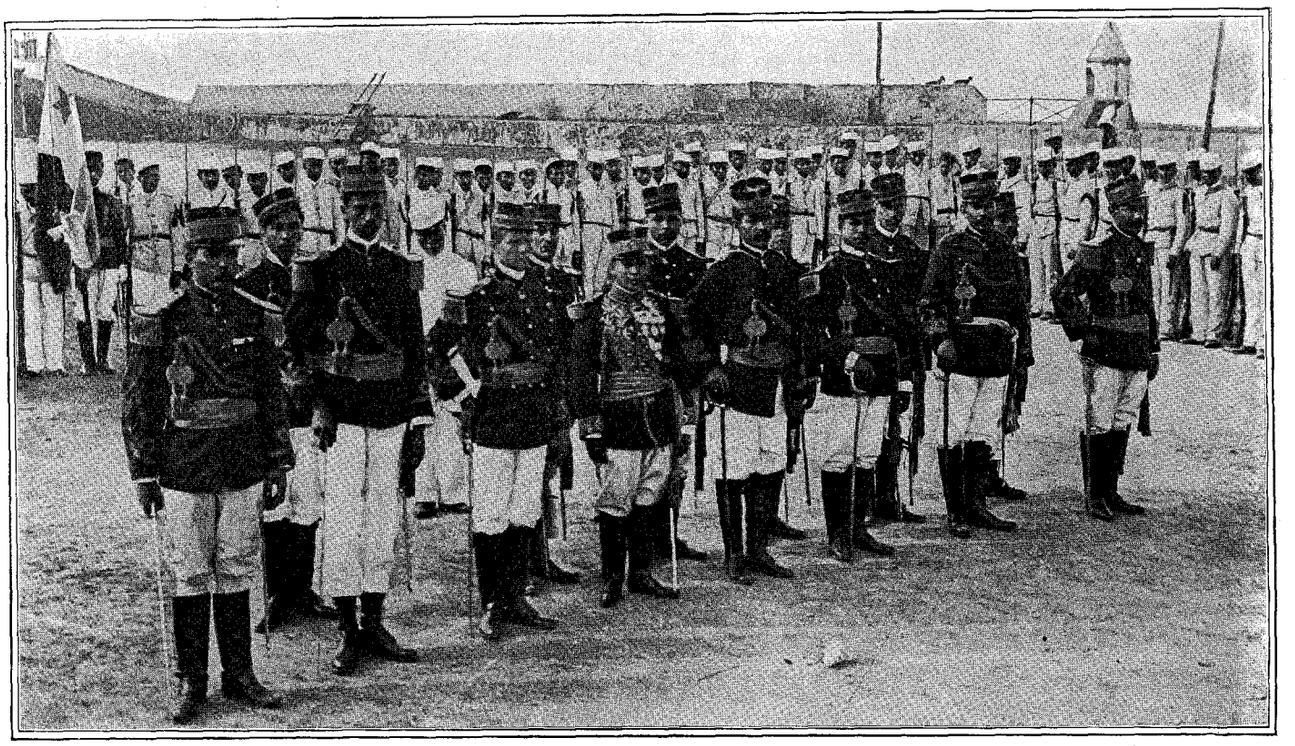

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GENERAL HUERTAS AND HIS ARMY.

General Huertas, who has just been retired on a liberal pension, is described as being "about the size of a twelve-year-old boy." Many of the Panaman soldiers "are scarcely old or big enough to carry a gun without staggering under it. The recoil is likely to knock them over, so when fighting they brace themselves against a tree or lie flat upon the ground. In New York they would be arrested by the Gerry Society, and if they worked in the coal-mines of Pennsylvania or the cotton-mills of the South it would be a scandal."

the Isthmus, and under the canal treaty it may intervene in any part of the Panama republic to reestablish peace and constitutional order in the event of their being disturbed. So when General Huertas, who, it is said, "is about the size of a twelve-year-old boy," demanded that President Amador make certain changes in the cabinet, under the threat of a revolution, the United States stepped in and turned the tables on the dissatisfied commander. United States Minister Barrett assured Amador that the United States would lend him assistance if necessary to cope with Huertas and his army of about two or three hundred men and boys. American marines were on the spot, and Amador with these assurances forced Huertas to resign. The action of the United States is believed to settle the question of revolutions on the Isthmus for all time. President Amador, it is now reported, will dissolve the army and create in its stead a police force.

A few of the Democratic papers believe that the United States will sooner or later annex the little nation. "For a while," says the Savannah *News*, "the United States will hold up the infant republic for the sake of appearances, but the conditions are bound to be such that, long before the canal is completed, it will be to the best interest of all parties for the United States to annex the infant republic." The Washington *Post* thinks that peace on the Isthmus will not last long. It says:

"Students of Central American affairs will not readily believe that the trouble is all over because President Amador, backed by our warships and marines, has temporarily checked the demonstration by General Huertas and his army of 200. Our observation of events and men in that part of the Western hemisphere inclines us to a contrary opinion. Revolution in that feverish land is not so easily suppressed. The merest glance at the general's latest photograph gives one the impression of a very determined colored youth about twenty years old, very gaudily caparisoned, indeed, and at least five feet high. It is our privilege, also, to have some excellent snapshots of various detachments of his army. . . . Carefully considering all that has gone before, and then as carefully examining the pictures of the insurgents and their veteran leader, we feel moved to very pessimistic forecasts of the immediate future. Of course, there is nothing to prevent our Government from reversing its attitude of a year ago and taking sides with the *de facto* authorities against the champions of human liberty. We have the ships and the soldiers, and consistency is a jewel only on occasion. But will that settle it on a sound and wholesome basis?"

The newspapers in general are gratified over the failure of the first "revolution" in the little republic. "The Panamanian swords," says the Boston *Herald*, "will be turned into shovels and their spears into picks for canal-digging purposes." "It is a most fortunate thing," the Toledo *Blade* remarks, "for the future peace and quiet of Panama that this aspiring young revolutionist was checked so promptly and effectually. It is an object-lesson which will have a most discouraging effect upon other potential revolutionists in Panama."

Some dissatisfaction is being expressed in Panama over the canal treaty. The Panamans claim that the treaty was not what Panama had been led to expect, and that the provisions of the treaty have been strained by American officials to the breaking point without consideration for Panama and her interests. Secretary Taft was sent down to the Isthmus to try to fix up matters. These complaints lead the Detroit *News* to say:

"Even if the complaining Panamans were able to establish all the claims as to the President's arbitrary and unwarrantable interpretation of the treaty provisions as to the extent of American sovereignty in the canal strip, they would be likely to get very little sympathy in this country. At the worst, their wrongs are no more than they had ample reason to expect. The precedent for all the ills against which they protest was clearly contained in the strained interpretation of the treaty with Colombia, which Panama readily and greedily accepted and ratified. Being still smaller and weaker than the country from which they seceded, the Isthmians could hardly expect a more judicial construction of any agreements entered into with them than was accorded in the other case. . . .

"They are not now in good position to cry out against means

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and methods whose precedents and parallels they joyfully condoned when their mother country was the sufferer, and their pretense of righteous indignation hardly arrives at the dignity of an honest protest. Knowing that their nominal national existence could never have been possible except for American guns, and that it must cease the moment those guns cease to sustain it, they can hardly make a respectable showing of oppression if the owner of the guns constitutes himself the sole expounder of the terms under which they are permitted to continue as a nation. This was inevitable. If they seriously imagined that Uncle Sam would be more tenderly considerate of their feelings and prejudices than it was of those of Colombia, they must have entertained a most childlike view of the motives and purposes which induced him to intervene on behalf of what they are pleased to call their independence."

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY AND ANNEXATION.

A FLURRY of talk during the last few days about reciprocity with Canada has been accompanied by a suggestion that closer trade relations will lead to annexation, and has been followed by assertions that there will be neither annexation nor reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, is represented by a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* to be mildly

CONGRESS TAKING UP TARIFF REVISION.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

favorable to suggestions of a reciprocity that would remove duties from "all sorts of crops, coal, ores, fish and fish products, fruits, fowls, lumber, and various raw materials for manufacture." Senator Lodge says he favors a reciprocity treaty "which will prove advantageous to both countries," but declines to tell what he thinks the details of such a treaty should be. The usual history of our attempts at reciprocity treaties has been that every one has favored the idea in the abstract, but when it comes down to the actual reduction of duty on any particular article, such an outcry is raised by the interested parties that nothing is done. The feeling in Canada is sketched thus by the Baltimore *American:*

"Year after year Canada pleaded for reciprocity and sent to Washington delegations of distinguished statesmen, who met with scant courtesy, and this has never been forgiven. She was badly worsted, moreover, in the boundary controversy, and, all things being equal, she is not likely to agree to any terms that would be acceptable to the United States."

Alarm is felt in Great Britain, however, lest commercial reciprocity lead to political union. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* cables:

"Despatches received in London from the United States since the Presidential election have aroused considerable anxiety in some quarters in regard to the future relations between Canada and the mother country.

"It looks to many English statesmen as tho there were serious danger of closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States, which would result immediately in great damage to England's colonial trade, and eventually, perhaps, in the dissolution of the political ties that unite England and her American colony. . . . . .

"It is possible that one effect of the agitation in the United States will be to scare the Britishers who now oppose Mr. Chamberlain's tariff scheme into support of it. Certainly the English people would regard the establishment of anything like a commercial union between the two American countries as a direct menace to the British Empire.

"In a mild form reciprocity between the two countries would not, *per se*, so alarm England as to suggest that the dismemberment of the empire had begun, but it is felt here that the Americans who demand reciprocity do not mean to stop at mild reciprocity, but want to get as near free trade as possible, and free trade between the United States and Canada, or anything approximating it, would, many Englishmen think, lead up to relations between those countries that could not exist while Canada continued to be a part of the British Empire."

The New York *World* speaks favorably of the reciprocity-annexation idea in the following editorial:

"The political question involved is of infinitely more importance than any twopenny commercial interests that may be concerned about maintaining a Chinese wall along the border.

"If Canada is ever to become part of the United States it must be conquered through a commercial union. We have tried the experiment of starving the Dominion into submission, and have nothing to show for our pains except a feeling of increased hostility. Under the settled policy of retarding Canadian development we have been driving Canada into closer relations with Great Britain, which is precisely the thing that a wise statesmanship would have sought to prevent.

"Merely as a political proposition Canada should be dependent commercially on the United States, not on Great Britain. She should seek in New York and Boston, not in London, the money to develop her resources. She should find the market for her raw materials in the United States. She should rely chiefly on the United States for the things she can not make for herself. . . . . .

"By every consideration of geography, language, institutions, and blood, the people of the United States and Canada are one. Unwise American statesmanship alone is responsible for the fact that an unfriendly nation has been developing to the northward. The correction of some of these blunders is of more consequence to this country than even an excessive protection of the Massachusetts codfish industry, but we should hardly expect the Lodges in Congress to see it. They can never see the woods for the trees."

The first step—reciprocity—is yet to be taken, however, and some think it will be a long time before it is taken. An influential Canadian business man who is visiting in Washington said to a *Tribune* correspondent the other day:

"In Canada we hear the echoes of the reciprocity talk going on in Boston and some other parts of the United States, and we simply laugh. It is very fine for Mr. Foss and others of your prominent statesmen to shout for reciprocity with Canada, but who informed them that the Dominion was herself in any humor to reciprocate?

"It strikes me that this is a case where it takes two to make a bargain. We have adopted the same protective system that you have in the United States, only not quite so extreme, with the same good results, and we are going to adhere to that policy. I do not mean that there are not some trade agreements with the States we would not be willing to make. I think Canadians generally would be glad of a removal of duties on wheat and other cereals and on livestock. If the tax on these products of the farm were abolished it would be a good thing for the people on both sides of the line, but this could hardly be expected.

"As a matter of fact, Canada has been enormously benefited by the protective principle and isn't going to surrender it. To conclude a reciprocity agreement with the United States would simply mean the ruin of all of our flourishing industries. It would put us

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in the same condition in which England finds itself to-day, a dumping ground for the products of other countries. Nobody in Canada wants this, and hence, while your New Englanders can go blithely on in their plausible arguments for reciprocity, we are content to stand pat and wonder how it would profit them if they should convert the whole Yankee nation to their views."

YANKEE THRIFT.

"THERE could be no better evidence than this of the thrift of the American people. The great majority of depositors in savings banks are men and women in moderate circumstances, and the fact that there are so many such depositors, and that the deposits are so large, proves that, while the rich have been growing richer, the poor have also been growing richer." Thus the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* comments upon the recent bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor giving an interesting comparative statement of savings-bank deposits in various countries. According to this bulletin, the total deposits in all savings banks in the world aggregate more than $10,500,000,000, with 82,640,000 depositors. The United States leads all the other nations with total deposits amounting to $3,060,000,000. Germany is second with $2,274,000,000, and the United Kingdom comes third with total deposits of only $966,854,000. Roumania is last with deposits of $7,460,000. In the average deposit, the United States is far ahead. We have an average of $418 per depositor, and the nearest country (Canada) has an average of $289. Hungary is third with $251, Germany has $147, the United Kingdom $87, and France $75. Japan finishes up the list with an average deposit of $5.50. Several countries have a larger amount on deposit per inhabitant than the United States. Denmark leads with the high average of $96.41. Switzerland is second with $62.47, and New Zealand is third with $49.61. In Australia the average per inhabitant is $43.47; in Germany $39.98, and in Norway $39.94. Then comes the United States with $37.48. The lowest average per inhabitant in any country considered is in India, where it is but 15 cents. Germany has more depositors than any other country, its total being 15,432,211, or about 1 in 4 of the people. France is second with 11,298,474; the United Kingdom is third, with 11,093,469; and Japan comes next with 7,467,452 depositors. The United States is fifth with 7,305,443 depositors, or about 1 in 10 of the people. Russia has only 4,950,607 depositors. The figures used in arriving at the grand totals cover 770,000,000, or about half the population of the world. The following table, giving figures from the various countries, is taken from the report:

Countries.	Number of Depositors.	Total Deposits.	Average Deposit.	Amount per Inhabitant.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Australia, Commonwealth of...	1,086,018	164,161,981	151.15	43.47
Austria	4,949,307	876,941,933	177.29	33.47
Belgium	2,088,448	141,851,419	67.92	20.37
Canada	213,638	60,771,128	289.14	10.99
Denmark	1,203,120	236,170,057	196.29	96.41
France	11,298,474	847,224,910	75.01	21.75
Germany	15,432,211	2,273,406,226	147.38	39.98
Prussia*	9,377,503	1,485,793,500	158.44	43.10
Holland	1,330,275	72,738,817	54.83	13.60
Hungary	1,717,515	432,810,515	251.91	21.92
India, British	866,693	34,656,371	39.98	.15
Italy	6,740,138	482,263,472	71.55	14.52
Japan	7,467,452	40,887,186	5.48	.90
New Zealand	261,948	38,332,823	146.34	49.61
Norway	718,823	89,633,481	124.69	39 94
Roumania	145,507	7,426,031	51.04	1.26
Russia, including Asiatic part.	4,950,607	445,014,951	89.90	3.16
Finland	226,894	21,144,278	93.19	7 60
Sweden	1,892,586	151,480,442	80.54	29.14
Switzerland	1,300,000	193,000,000	148.46	62.26
United Kingdom	11,093,469	966,854,253	87.15	22.82
British colonies, not elsewhere stated	354,275	32,936,217	92.97	2.78
Total	75,334,398	7,609,706,491	101.01	11.00
United States	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	418.89	37.38
Grand total	82,639,841	10,669,885,102		

* Not included in the total.

"The report shows," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "that we are a wealthy people, but it does not show that we are a saving people." The Springfield *Republican* remarks similarly:

"The number of depositors in the United States amounts to less than a tenth of the total population, while in Great Britain it is over a fourth of the total population, in France nearly a third, and Switzerland over a third. This might seem to indicate that our people are less given to saving than those of most other commercial countries, and that is probably true; but the newness of the country and lack of secure facilities for harboring savings in many of the States are to be taken into consideration. . . . . .

"These savings-bank figures do not necessarily show forth the relative thriftiness of the various peoples. As the bureau of statistics points out, amounts on deposit in banks by no means represent the only savings of a nation. One people may be more given than another to individual investment of small hoardings. The French are notoriously thrifty, but they are much given to independent investment, as in Panama Canal stock; and it is stated that the recent investments of the French people in Russian public bonds far exceed the total deposits in national savings institutions. This is why the bank deposits per capita for one of the most saving people in the world fall below those of several other countries in the table.

"This practise of small individual investment in government stock or the securities of private corporations does not largely obtain in the United States, it must be admitted; and thus the conclusion is further enforced that we are not a very thrifty people. 'Easy comes, easy goes,'—such seems to be the truth regarding the American people in relation to money. The 'savings habit,' especially outside of the older States, is poorly developed among us, and it is a question to be seriously considered whether a more general diffusion of savings facilities throughout the country, as by means of postal savings-banks, might not have an important influence toward improving this habit."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE shipping on Salt River is a little crowded these days, but the weather is good and the pilots all amiable.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

THE new Jap loan is a complete success. Almost any loan is regarded as a complete success by the fellow who gets it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IN order to comply with the fitness of things Boston should remove the sacred codfish from the Capitol and hang up a sole.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SPANIARDS are flocking to the United States. Judging from the way we licked them, they think we must be good people to know.—*The Chicago News.*

THE election of Shoemaker Douglas to be chief executive of Massachusetts seems to verify the prophecy that the last shall be first.—*The Kansas City Star.*

WE are all now able to see the utter baselessness of the rumor that Mr. Parker was going to make the Hon. D. B. Hill secretary of state.—*The Newark News.*

SEMIOFFICIAL returns show that the next House will be made up of 251 Republicans, John Sharp Williams, and 134 innocent bystanders.—*The Chicago News.*

THE Prohibitionists succeeded in carrying one precinct in Louisville. No wonder Colonel Watterson feels that all is lost save hope.—*The Jacksonville Times-Union.*

AN exultant Corregan Socialist telegraphs to the New York *Weekly People* from Fulton, Ky.: "*Four* votes are recorded here for Corregan and Cox. *Debs gets but three!*"

THE LITERARY DIGEST spells Admiral Rojestvensky's name "Rozhdestvensky." This makes the North Sea incident even more serious than at first thought.—*The Pathfinder, Washington.*

DEMOCRACY lost five States between 1896 and 1900, and five between 1900 and 1904. At the like rate there will be in 1912 only Georgia and Texas left to uphold the flag.—*The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.).*

SOME of our Democratic exchanges are felicitating the party that there was "no surrender." There was indeed no surrender. The Republicans just captured us without even asking us to surrender.—*The Atlanta Journal (Dem.).*

IT is encouraging to learn from the Society of Naval Architects that America is building one merchant vessel. As it is of "moderate size" there is reason to believe that our navy will be strong enough to protect it against everything but Congress.—*The New York American.*

THE *Novoye Vremya*, commenting on Mr. Brodrick's recent speech, says: "To his declaration that the Indian army was prepared, Russia can reply: 'We also are ready.'" Both countries have clearly demonstrated their readiness—one in South Africa, the other in the Far East.—*Free Russia, London.*

THE *New York Times* recently indulged in some gentle raillery at the poor literary taste of John D. Rockefeller, who had expressed his admiration for the "beautiful little lines" beginning: "There is so much bad in the best of us." "Our own regard for poetry of that sort," said *The Times*, "is not especially high." It now turns out that the lines were written by a man named Robert Louis Stevenson.

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

PREVIOUSLY to his death, Julian Ralph, who had just concluded a brilliant campaign of newspaper service in the Anglo-Boer war, made the remark: "This is the last war in which there will be war correspondents with the armies in the field." His words are echoed by Frederic W. Unger, himself a correspondent, with the comment: "To-day the war reporter alone survives." Mr. Unger says further (in *The Booklover's Magazine*, December):

"One of the most interesting questions suggested by the great struggle now in progress in the East is the future of the war correspondent. Viewed from his own standpoint, the position of the correspondent is serious. Denied employment by the military authorities of both Japan and Russia, he is in danger of being laughed out of existence. It is certain that the efforts of the contending nations to preserve secrecy within the field of military operations have been very generally approved by the English-speaking public. The war correspondent, on his knees before the officials at Tokyo or St. Petersburg, has received scant sympathy. Even the paragraphers of his own journal treat his discomfiture lightly. The controversy is generally looked upon as a purely personal matter between the correspondent and the respective war offices. But this view of the case overlooks the fact that the general public has a very vital interest in the future of the war correspondent."

The correspondent of earlier wars, as Mr. Unger goes on to point out, was a man of official standing—ranking usually as a commissioned officer. Furthermore:

"He had a status—largely determined by his personality—comparable with the army rank of colonel. He enjoyed exceptional advantages and was often in the confidence of the commanding officers. Neither confidence nor advantage was ever abused. He was discreet, gentlemanly, and able—a master of his craft. Archibald Forbes, Julian Ralph, Bennett Burleigh, Frederic Villiers, Melton Prior, and G. W. Steevens occur to the reader immediately as examples of this type. With pencil, with brush, he pictured the truth for the millions to ponder. He was the public's official representative. His mission was to furnish news, but never 'information' in the military sense of information that could help the enemy. His brothers in privilege were the military attachés of the foreign governments. His position was an acknowledgment of the rights of the public—who paid the bills—especially of the right to know the truth of military blunders and of inefficiency in the hours of disaster, and to censure or praise where censure or praise was due. He was the brake upon the possible excess or abuse of military authority. His hand bestowed the laurel wreaths of fame. By his acts he justified his prerogatives.

"Then came modern, fevered journalism, with the war reporter supplementing the correspondent's work in a frenzied effort to leave no scrap of news unpublished. Privileges and confidences, which were extended to a class, were abused and betrayed by individuals. Military wrath was aroused; public irritation and impatience followed. . . . The fault lies, first, with the newspaper proprietors; second, with the public that supports them. Of governments and of commanders in the field we can expect nothing. The future of the war correspondent, if the type is to have a future, depends upon the employers' recognition of military exigencies and upon the public's demand for descriptive writing of a high order."

During the Boer war, Mr. Unger relates, Lord Roberts gave certain privileges to a few picked correspondents. They were permitted to go and come as they pleased, to write what they liked without censorship, to cable, subject to censorship, such despatches as dealt with events that had already happened; and they were put on their honor to abide by the regulations. "It seems to me," says Mr. Unger, "that Lord Roberts has given the world the basal principle of the correct regulation of war correspondence, despite the admitted fact that, in practise, his regulations proved inadequate to prevent some valuable information from filtering back to Pretoria via St. Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin. This principle is: a free hand given to a limited number of correspondents worthy of being put on their honor, and the uncensored publication of their mail matter within a month or more after it is written." Mr. Unger concludes:

"In devising a system of war correspondence, it is necessary to keep in mind two essentials: first, the right of the public to know how a war is conducted; and second, the right of the military authorities to conceal certain preparations, movements, and at times even results. To reconcile these apparently conflicting necessities may be difficult, but it is essential to try to do so. I believe that the solution of the difficulty lies in a development of the plan of Lord Roberts. The first step is to provide for the registration of correspondents. In times of peace the war department should receive applications for correspondents' licenses, and, after fully satisfying themselves regarding the applicants' qualifications, the examining officials should place the names of those found worthy upon an approved list. When occasion arises, correspondents can then be selected from a body of men of proved ability and assured character.

"The men thus chosen should be given the full privileges of the front and allowed to write as they choose. Their material should be sealed and committed to the military authorities, to be despatched when these officials see fit. . . .

"This plan would commend itself to the military authorities, because it would limit strictly the number of correspondents. . . .

"From the viewpoint of the man in the field I know the release from slavery to the wire's end would be most welcome. I have discussed this subject with many of the best known correspondents. They all envy the artist who sends his copy by mail, who is free to roam miles away from the military base from which the cablegrams must be forwarded. . . .

"In operation, the plan I have proposed would insure the employment of men of a higher type than many who have been in the field in recent wars, and whose abuse of privileges has brought the profession into disrepute. There would be a return to the old-time descriptive correspondent, whose letters were real contributions to literature. Only those men who could do work of the highest order would warrant the expense of employment under circumstances which would prevent publication of their observations until a month after actual events. In fact, the 'covering' of a war by special representatives might even pass from the great dailies to the weekly or monthly magazines, with advantage to all concerned."

THE YOUNG WRITER'S FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION.

"THERE is nothing like freedom of expression," says Mr. Robert Bridges, "to develop a writer, *if he has it in him.*" On the other hand, he avers, "there is nothing so deadly to the writer of creative power as a too early development of the critical faculty." An application of these generalizations to the specific case of American authors leads Mr. Bridges to the conclusion that "the directness and freedom from self-consciousness of the writers from the Middle West" is largely due to the fact that "they are not afraid to let themselves go, and they are not overpowered by thinking all the time how Lowell or Hawthorne or Emerson would have done if *they* had let themselves go." Mr. Bridges continues (in *Collier's Weekly*, November 12):

"The editors of Western newspapers have had a lot to do with the development of Western writers. Most newspapers in the East have a bunch of traditions that must be preserved, and a corps of responsible editors whose business it is to preserve these traditions. I do not believe that there is an old-established newspaper in the East that would have given Eugene Field, or Riley, or Ade, or Dooley, or William Allen White, a chance to let himself go. There would have been a capable but conventional managing editor in each office to run his pencil through their spontaneous humor and to squelch the young man by saying, '*The Stardust* never prints this kind of thing.'

"The paragraphs that Field used to put day after day in his column of 'Sharps and Flats' in Chicago would have been 'edited' to pieces in almost every newspaper office in the East. Much of it was undignified and unliterary—but it was Field. And the freedom he had, developed his fancy and his power of expression so

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MADAME SEMBRICH. MADAME NORDICA.

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MADAME EMMA EAMES.

NEW PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS OPERA SINGERS.

that every now and then he hit the bull's-eye and made the bell ring. Then the Eastern papers would copy the gem, and try to hire Field permanently at a high salary. The Chicago papers have always been willing to print considerable chaff if thereby they could get a grain of good wheat now and then. . . . . .

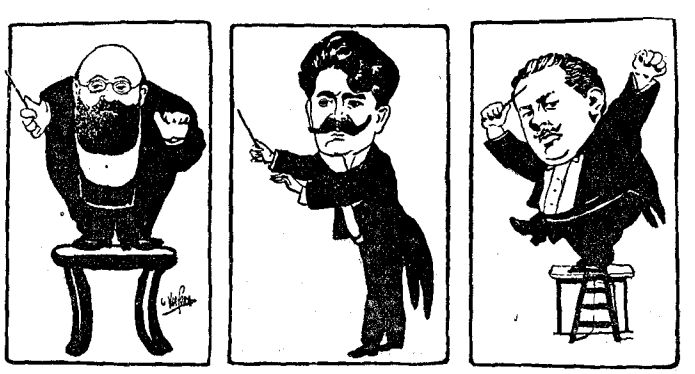
"A really fertile creative mind has got to produce—wheat and tares, flowers and weeds—all springing from a rich soil. Contrary to the general belief, there is nothing so deadly to the writer of creative power as a too early development of the critical faculty. That is why the young man who is always conscious of Lowell and Emerson looking over his shoulder never is original.

"Imagine Kipling serving his newspaper apprenticeship in the office of *The Evening Post!* He never would have been permitted to publish a single 'Departmental Ditty' in even the newspaper waif column; and as for Mrs. Hauksbee and Mulvaney, they would have been spurned from the Saturday supplement as vulgar. But Kipling had a free go on his little paper in India and he found himself. No doubt, judicious editing in those days might have rid him of some freaks of style that still persist, but it would probably have squelched Kipling. The trouble is that most editors have conventional minds. (Mr. Dana did not, and his newspaper developed more original writers than any other—and that tradition still persists among his disciples. He would have edited the truck out of Field's column, but he never would have allowed a single good thing to escape.)

"Of course, editors have their uses. What is good for the writer may be bad for the public. The people who buy a periodical have a right to expect a certain kind of thing in it. The editor is the wire screen with just the right-sized mesh for his constituency. But lucky is the writer of really prolific mind who strikes an editor with very large meshes. This applies to the one writer in ten thousand who has the real stuff in him. The rest of them ought to be restrained, and that is where the small-meshed editor is a public benefactor.

"How much there is of Thackeray up to 'Vanity Fair' that a small-mesh would have thrown on the dump! The great thing was that he was not giving them just *Punch* stuff or *Standard* stuff—but he gave them Thackeray, freely, spontaneously pouring out his personality, with no thought of a critical club hanging over him. If you read his recently published 'Letters to an American Family,' you have another revelation of the kind of man he was—sensitive, affectionate, blurting out his pleasure like a big boy, and moaning a little when he was hurt to get petting and sympathy. When he got it, he smiled like a spoiled child. And it is precisely because he always let himself go that his writings have the undying charm of his personality.

"Suppression never made a great writer. The man of little books is apt to be a little man."



CONDUCTORS HERTZ, FRANKO, AND VIGNA IN CARICATURE.
—Viafora in the New York *Times.*

OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE opening of the season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House took place on November 21, and is declared to have been "an auspicious one in every way, brilliant in all that New York opulence and love of luxury could make it." The opera was Verdi's "Aïda," and, according to *The Evening Post*, "there could hardly have been more excitement over Verdi's Egyptian opera when it had its first performance at Cairo on December 24, 1871," than there was on the present occasion. *The Times* comments:

"The house was filled with an enormous gathering, lovers of music and devotees of fashion. Seats and standing room were occupied to their fullest capacity, and the atmosphere that prevailed was one of highly wrought expectancy. First-night audiences, or, indeed, any audiences at the opera, are not notably enthusiastic; yet there was enthusiasm in plenty.

"The auditorium itself never seemed so sumptuous or so fitting a background for the glittering company that peoples it during the weeks of the opera season. The scheme of elaborate decoration, only partially carried through last year, has now been completed, with the ceiling showing the same treatment in color and design as that which gave the house last season so rich and festal anappear ance, with its glowing tones of dull gold and deep red. . . . . .

"For the decoration of the occasion 'Aïda' offered all the advantages that could be imagined, and clearly Mr. Conried put forward his bravest endeavors in it. . . .

"There was Mr. Caruso, intended to be again, as he was last season, the object of discriminating and undiscriminating

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admiration on the part of lovers of a fine Italian voice used with much skill, and on the part of the devotees of tenors. There was Mme. Eames, returning to her place in this public's esteem after her absence of a year.

"There was Miss Edyth Walker of the beautiful voice, in the part which with least question she made her own last season. There were Mr. Scotti and Mr. Plançon in parts of which they have long been the finest exemplars known to this public. And, finally, there was the temperamental conductor, Mr. Arturo Vigna, whose Italian blood leaped and coursed so vehemently through the operas of his compatriots as he conducted them last season.

"The performance was in most respects a fine one, such as has been many times witnessed at the Opera House. More stress, perhaps, was laid upon the glittering sonorities and the swelling climaxes which Verdi so delighted in and which he so plentifully bestowed in 'Aïda,' than upon some of the subtler elements of the score; but it was all superbly effective."

Mr. Conried announces that almost all the operas heard in New York during recent years will be produced this winter. The novelties are to be Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" and Richard Strauss's "Die Fledermaus"; and entirely new scenery and costumes have been provided for "Die Meistersinger," "Aïda," "Carmen," and "Lucretia Borgia." Five new singers have been engaged—Marie di Macchi, Bertha Alten, Heinrich Knote, Eugenio Giraldoni, and Francesco Nuibo—and Mme. Senger-Bettaque returns after an absence of sixteen years. The conductors this season are Mr. Nahan Franko, for several years concert-master of the orchestra; Mr. Alfred Hertz and Mr. Arturo Vigna. Mr. Hertz is conducting most of the German operas, and Mr. Vigna most of the Italian.

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM AS "DAVID GARRICK."

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM, who is now impersonating "David Garrick" at the Lyceum Theater, New York, is regarded as the foremost exponent of light comedy on the English-speaking stage. It is fifteen years since he was last seen in America, and his reappearance at this time elicits expressions of cordial greeting from the metropolitan critics. "Sir Charles plays with all his old-time grace," says *The Times*, "and his voice has all its old charm." Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, comments:

"This delightful style of acting—a style that blends buoyancy and grace of manner with unobtrusive feeling and delicate sentiment—seems to have been represented, on the early stage, by such actors as Wilks, Kynaston, and Woodward; in a later period by Elliston and Charles Kemble; and, within the last fifty years, it notably was exemplified by Charles Mathews and Lester Wallack. The vital attributes of it are feeling held in perfect control, graceful alacrity of movement, and authoritative elegance of manner. Mr. Wyndham is a conspicuous representative of it now, and his admirably picturesque and sympathetic impersonation of David Garrick presents an impressive example of its excellence.

"The play is known to the dramatic audience, all over the civilized world. In Germany it exists as 'Doctor Robin'—and, probably, it was from the German play that Robertson derived the impulse to construct his much better comedy; tho, indeed, it has been said that he founded it on an alleged incident of Garrick's love affair with Mlle. Violette, afterward Mrs. Garrick—the actor, as the story goes, having promised his friend, the Countess of Burlington, to cure Violette of her passion for him. In France it is designated 'Sullivan.' Many actors have played Garrick. The elder Sothern kept it in his repertory to the last, and, but that he was artificial in the expression of sentiment and could not express pathos at all, his assumption of it was graceful, humorous, and effective. The elder Salvini acted it, in Italian, and, as somebody said of John Kemble as Don Felix, was 'about as cheerful as a hearse in a snow-storm'—tho certainly he did touch a sympathetic chord, in subtly showing the actor's misery when compelled to disgrace himself in the presence of the woman who loves him. No one, however, until Mr. Wyndham adopted it, had made this character the perfect emblem of the accomplished actor, the ideal gentleman, the self-sacrificing lover, the radically, profoundly, absolutely good man—a thing difficult to do, and not possible through mere imitation. . . . . The feeling is not ostentatious. There is no effusion about it. The pathos is deep and true; and it would be difficult to praise too highly this superb comedian's intense, true, delicate, and lovely bearing, throughout the whole of the passage in which the actor counsels the daughter to be true to her father and her duty. Robertson's fine genius as a dramatist (abundantly shown in 'Caste,' 'Ours,' 'Home,' and 'Society,' as well as in 'David Garrick') was unmistakably molded and guided by the influence of Thackeray; and Mr. Wyndham's mind and temperament have taken bias and color from that same great master of humor and pathos, that same great fountain-head of truth."

SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM,

The well-known English actor, who is visiting this country after an absence of fifteen years.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE POETRY OF ENGLAND.

"ENGLISH Poetry and English History" is the subject of an interesting and exhaustive paper (*American Historical Review*, October) by Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, in which that versatile historian, politician, and essayist endeavors to trace "the indications of English sentiment and character at successive epochs of the national history finding their expression in poetry."

With a preliminary definition of poetry as the supreme expression of sentiment in verse—"music of the mind connected with the music of the voice and ear"—the writer attacks his theme:

"Chaucer is the first English poet. He was preceded at least only by some faint awakenings of poetic life. It was in Anglo-Saxon that the Englishman before the Conquest chanted his song of battle with the Dane. It was in French that the troubadour or the *trouvère* relieved the dulness, when there was no fighting or hunting, in the lonely Norman hold. French was the language of the Plantagenets, even of Edward I., that truly English king. At last the English language rose from its serfdom shattered, adulterated, deprived of its inflections, its cognates, and its power of forming compound words, unsuited for philosophy or science, the terms for which it has to borrow from the Greek, but rich, apt for general literature, for eloquence, for song. Chaucer is the most joyous of poets. His strain is glad as that of the skylark which soars from the dewy mead to pour forth its joyance in the fresh morning air. He is at the same time thoroughly redolent of his age. In the Knight of the 'Prologue' and in the tale of 'Palamon and Arcite' we have that fantastic outburst of a posthumous and artificial chivalry of which Froissart is the chronicler."

The "glorious filibustering" of Edward III. and of Henry V., during the succeeding age, is held to have been unpropitious to poetry and all gentle arts; but "clear enough is the connection between the springtide of national life in the Elizabethan era and the outburst of intellectual activity, of poetry generally, and especially of the drama." To quote again:

"The next great poem after Chaucer is Spenser's 'Faërie Queene,' and it is intimately connected with English history. It presents in allegory the struggle of Protestantism,

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headed by England, with Catholicism, and embodies that new Protestant chivalry which arose in place of the chivalry of the Middle Ages, of which Sir Philip Sydney was the model knight, and of which perhaps we see the lingering trace in Fairfax, the general of the Commonwealth, a kinsman of the Fairfax who translated Tasso."

Shakespeare is declared to have been "too thoroughly dramatic to reflect the controversies of his time." Like all those about him, "he is Royalist, conforms to court sentiment, and pays his homage to the Virgin Queen." Probably "he pays it also to her learned successor under the name of 'Prospero' in 'The Tempest.'" Professor Smith continues:

"Shakespeare, tho peerless, was not alone; perhaps he would not even have been peerless had Marlowe lived and worked, for in the last scenes of 'Faust' and 'Edward II.' Marlowe rises to the Shakespearian height. The thoroughly national and popular character of the English drama is emphasized by contrast with the court drama of France. Unfortunately, it also shows itself in occasional adaptations to coarse tastes from which the divine Shakespeare is not free."

The intimate connection of literary life with the life of action and adventure which marks the Elizabethan era is especially prominent in the works of Sydney and Raleigh. The Laudian reaction had its religious poets, George Herbert and Vaughan; and the political side of this reaction produced the Cavalier poetry of Lovelace and Montrose. On the Puritan side came Milton, "greater than all the Laudians and Cavaliers." Of Milton's work we read:

"Nothing else in poetry equals the sublimity of the first six books of 'Paradise Lost.' Their weak point is theological, not poetic. . . . The most classic things in our language are the 'Comus' and the 'Samson Agonistes'; but 'Paradise Lost' and 'Paradise Regained' are also cast in a classical mold."

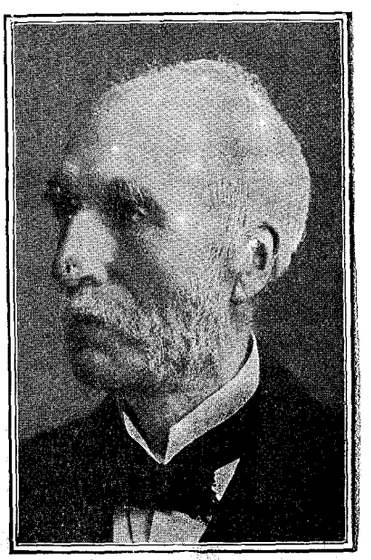
The Royalist counterblast to "Paradise Lost" was Butler's "Hudibras," "a very poor travesty in verse of 'Don Quixote,' with a Presbyterian Roundhead in place of the Don." The next great literary product of political strife was the "Absalom and Achitophel" of Dryden, "about the best political satire ever written." After that we come to the poetry of Pope, "the most consummate artificer of all." "Nothing in its way," says Professor Smith, "excels 'The Rape of the Lock,' or indeed in its way the translation of the 'Iliad,' little Homeric as the translation is." Pope was one of the harbingers of a wave of skepticism and of democracy which was destined to sweep through Europe. In Gray and Collins "we feel the growing influence of sentiment, which is one, tho the mildest, of the premonitory signs of change." In Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" the social sentiment is mildly democratic. Professor Smith goes on to say:

"If England had any counterpart to Rousseau, it was in Cowper, through whose 'Table-Talk,' with its companion essays in verse, there runs a mild vein of social revolution. Nor did Cowper look with dismay or horror on the early stages of the Revolution in France. He speaks very calmly of the storming of the Bastile. He avowed a distant sympathy with Burns, whose democratic sentiment,

A man's a man for a' that,

has been not the least of the sources of his immense popularity, tho by his own confession he was willing to go to the West Indies as a slave-driver. We may recognize Burns as one of the foremost in the second class of poets, unsurpassed in his own line, without allowing ourselves to have his character thrust upon our sympathy. The union of high poetic sensibility with what is low in character has been seen not in Burns only, but in Byron, in Edgar Poe, and in many others. If we are to pay homage to such a character as that of Burns because he was a great Scotch poet, why should we not pay it to that paragon of pure-minded and noble-hearted gentlemen, Walter Scott?"

Poetic natures, such as those of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, were fired with enthusiasm and hope by the early stages of the French Revolution. In Coleridge, "the great Pantisocrat," the recoil seems to have come first. Byron, Shelley, Keats, Tom Moore, are mentioned as men of kindred temperament, tho Byron was "perhaps more European than English." Of Byron we read further:



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, OF TORONTO.

"Neither in England nor anywhere else," he says, "does there appear to be a great poet. . . . Is science killing poetic feeling?"

"As an Englishman Byron was not a political revolutionist—in fact he always remained an aristocrat; but he was a social iconoclast. His great work, as his admirers probably say with truth, is 'Don Juan,' with its affected cynicism and unaffected lubricity. Macaulay sneers at British morality for its condemnation of Byron. British morality may be prudish, fitful, and sometimes hollow. But it has guarded the family and all that depends thereon, as Byron had good reason to know. Italian morality, however poetic, did not."

Shelley is characterized thus:

"A revolutionist Shelley was with a vengeance in every line, religious, political, social, moral, matrimonial, and even dietetic, wanting us to be vegetarians and marry our sisters. He was in fact an anarchist, tho as far as possible from being a dynamiter; resembling the gentle Kropotkin of our day, who believes that we should all be good and happy if we would only do away with the police. . . . He is not the first of poets in mental power, but he is, it seems to me, the most purely and intensely poetic."

Professor Smith closes his paper with a consideration of the poets of our own time:

"The names of Aubrey de Vere and Frederick Taber on one side, those of Swinburne and Mrs. Barrett Browning on the other, show that English poetry has been lending its lyre to the expression of all the different sentiments, ecclesiastical, political, and social, of an age full of life and conflict. But the connection is rather with European than with English history. Matthew Arnold is the arch-connoisseur and general censor, appreciating all varieties and regulating them by his taste rather than connecting himself with anything national or special, unless it be the spirit of free thought which was consuming England in his day. His poetry is simply high art. Of Browning I fear to speak. His characteristic poems do not give me pleasure of that sort which it is supposed to be the special function of poetry to give. He is a philosopher in verse with Browning societies to interpret his philosophy. He, again, symbolizes the general tendencies of an age, rather than any special period or phase of English history.

"We seem now to have come to a break in the life of poetry in England and elsewhere; let us hope not to its close. There are good writers, Mr. Watson, for example. Swinburne with his revolutionary fervor is still with us. Edwin Arnold with his singular command of luscious language has only just left us. But neither in England nor anywhere else does there appear to be a great poet. Imagination has taken refuge in the novels, of which there is a deluge, tho among them, George Eliot in her peculiar line excepted, there is not the rival of Miss Austen, Walter Scott, Thackeray, or Dickens. The phenomenon appears to be common to Europe in general. Is science killing poetic feeling? Darwin owns that he had entirely lost all taste for poetry, and not only for poetry but for anything esthetic. Yet Tennyson seems to have shown that science itself has a sentiment of its own and one capable of poetic presentation. Ours is manifestly an age of transition. Of what it is the precursor an old man is not likely to see."

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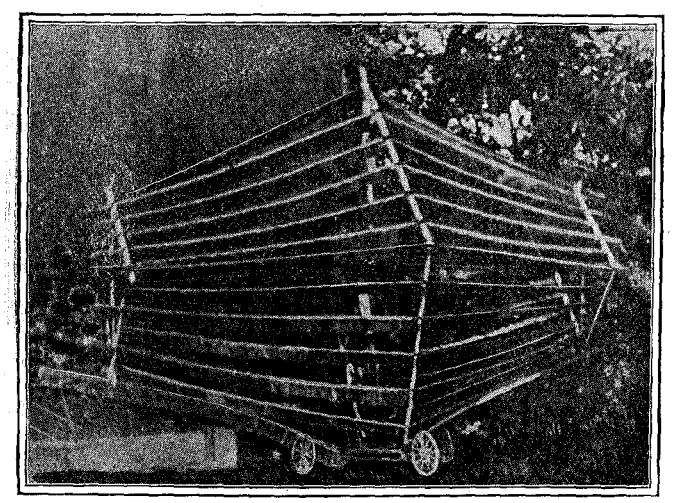
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLYING-MACHINE WITH REAL FEATHERS.

AN aerial sailing-craft, chiefly remarkable for the fact that its inventor has so closely imitated the birds as to use feathers in the construction of his "wings" or aeroplanes, has been built by W. E. Irish, of Little Mountain, Ohio. Says I. E. Glenville,



SAILING CRAFT READY TO BE RUN DOWN HILL AND LAUNCHED UPON THE AIR.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

in a descriptive article contributed to *The American Inventor* (November 1):

"This aerial sailing-craft, with its 26 pairs of fixed wings, made of large feathers, glued by their quills into light wood slats, measured in spread 20 feet, height 12 feet, and length, fore and aft, 8 feet, and the craft weighed complete on wheels, as illustrated, 55 pounds. It had an area of wing surface measuring 500 square feet, which consisted of 7,000 carefully selected large wing feathers. . . . . .

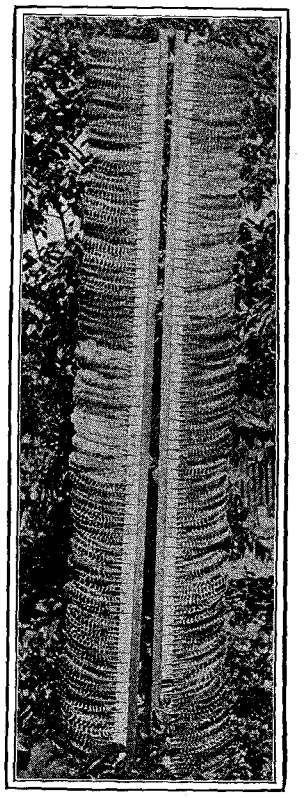
"The inventor has attempted to apply to a mechanical contrivance the principles involved in navigation as found in the large hovering and sailing-birds. The first series of experiments were made while the aerial sailing-craft was suspended from a long inclined cable, down which it was free to glide, or it could be arrested and held at any point of its course by means of a grip, controlled by the operator in the car, who as the animated and intelligent center of gravity moved instinctively or with intent to otherwise control the craft; and here, as the ballast and center of gravity, the experimenter acquired the knowledge, skill, and courage to operate the craft while in perfect safety, before venturing to freely launch himself on the air.

"The fall of the craft down the inclined cableway gave the necessary impetus to launch it on the atmosphere, and the wind lifted it, while the weight of the experimenter at the center of gravity moved forward, backward, or right or left, to alter the angle of incidence of the stationary wings and accordingly cause the craft to ascend, descend, or turn and travel along a gradually ascending or descending slope or curved course, as willed by the operator. . . .

"In free flight the craft, with its wing surfaces directed at a small angle below the horizon, is first allowed to run down a steep grade on its wheels, preferably against the wind, until it approaches the bottom of its course, when the angle of incidence is suddenly changed from a dipping to a lifting angle by the backward movement of the operator, and the craft takes an inclined course up the air and until it reaches its maximum elevation, on the upward tack, when the operator leans forward, thereby shifting the center of gravity, which again alters the angle of incidence of the wings to 'dip,' and the craft will again turn and make a downward tack, during which it will gather the accelerative force of gravity to impel it up the next tack, and, strange tho it may appear, the craft can be made to rise to a greater elevation each successive upward tack, as it is further aided by the feather tips and the wind. . . . .

"The experiments proved so satisfactory that Mr. Irish has already commenced the construction of a one-man-capacity machine, which will be driven horizontally at great speed by mechanical power. It will be made much stronger, heavier, and smaller than the sailing-craft, so as to be able to withstand the great strain due to the high velocity, and the wings, which will offer less than half the surface, will be made of other material, but having exactly the same concave-convex form as the wings made of natural feathers.

"This machine will be driven by a novel, constant-pressure, gradual-combustion gasoline motor of 10 horse-power, weighing only 5 pounds per actual horse-power; but it must also be able to travel as the aerial sailing-craft, by the power of the natural forces alone."

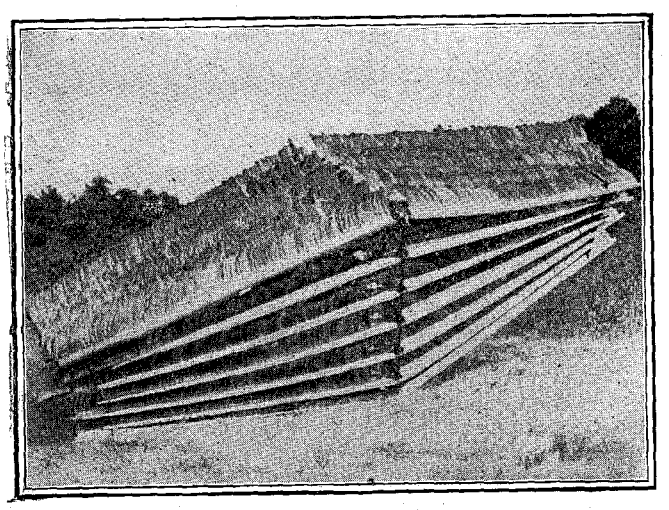


ONE OF THE TWENTY-SIX PAIRS OF WINGS.

Constructed of light wood and turkey feathers.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

The claim that the machine will actually gain energy during its downward swoop is probably due to the pardonable enthusiasm of the inventor; but his use of feathers in the construction of his device is interesting and possibly of value.



TOP VIEW, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF WINGS.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

Type-Casting Extraordinary.—In printing the London *Times* the same type is never used twice. The millions of type employed in a day's edition are thrown into the melting-pot as soon as their work has been done, and a fresh supply is ordered. Says a writer in *Science*:

"Such lavishness could only be possible with type made at extraordinary speed and with exceptional cheapness, and the invention that first realized these aims was the work of Mr. Wicks, who, curiously enough, is not an engineer by profession, but a journalist, and was formerly a member of the gallery staff of *The Times*. His original invention has been vastly improved in the course of years, and the members of the Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, who, headed by the honorable secretary, Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, paid a visit on August 4 to the works at Willesden, where the type-casting wheels are made, spent a couple of very interesting hours among machines and contrivances which strike laymen as little short of magical, but can only be properly appreciated by engineers. . . . Before the invention and perfection of this wheel a type-making machine which could turn out 6,000 types an hour was considered rapid; the Wicks rotary wheel casts

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60,000 with ease, and 40 per cent. more cheaply than the old machines. The firm's engineer explained that, after buying the best and most expensive machine in the market, they invariably set tc work to alter it until it reached their own standard accuracy. All the calculations (and they are peculiarly complicated, since, to comply with the traditions of printing, the unit is $\frac{1}{72}$ part of an inch) are carried out to six places of decimals, and the men who grind the punches or make the wheels work to $\frac{1}{10\,000}$ part of an inch. The care taken and the quality of the machinery employed may be gaged by the fact that the little punch-cutting machines, which each cost nearly £1,000, are bedded, to avoid vibration, on a depth of 16 feet of concrete, which in its turn is laid on oak piles 5 feet long."

AMERICAN RAILROADS THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

A RATHER favorable view of our railroad systems and their accommodations is that taken by a German official who has recently published his observations in the *Zeitung des Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. The following abstract is from *The Railway Age* (November 11):

"The writer commends the American desire for air and space, as expressed in the preference for large, open cars rather than the close and confined European coupes. Americans do not fear an open window as the Germans do, and if a passenger experiences too much draft he simply wanders into another coach. Passengers move with considerable freedom from coach to coach, which is facilitated by the close coupling of cars and the wide, open aisles. There is less hand baggage in the coaches, perhaps because the American railways allow 150 pounds of free baggage, while German roads allow only 50. The American system of checking baggage on the train to hotels and residences is a great convenience. The trainmen are extremely polite to the public. Every employee feels that he can contribute something to make money for his company, like a salesman in a store. This is thoroughly American. Each party knows that it must be giver and receiver, and hence one hears few quarrels between conductors and passengers, which are so common on German roads. The American public is less dependent. People look after themselves and take care of themselves. Americans do not like the tunnels and overhead walks in order to avoid crossing the tracks. The custom of permitting passengers to go to bed in a sleeping-car which will not start until an early hour in the morning is a great convenience. Sleeping-car fares are relatively cheap, being in many instances no more than a night's lodging in a hotel. One can dress and undress with relative ease, and even if a man should be seen walking through a coach without coat and vest nothing is thought of it, for the American athletic costume is quite similar to this. As for rates it must be remembered that money is cheaper in America than in Germany, and that the higher fares generally express simply the difference in the value of the money. The constant jarring due to abrupt stops is trying and the putting on of a new locomotive is always disagreeable. The writer closes his article in the following language: 'Many things, then, are different in this new land; many things better. I shall always remember when for the first time I saw one of these mighty, luxurious, and empire-joining trains pull out of a New York station. Without noise and ado, the mighty locomotive put the elegant train into motion; with classic, majestic repose, without the least excitement. What, under such conditions, is a journey of two or three days, especially in this land of unlimited freedom of movement?'"

TUNNEL-BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.

THE rapid progress made in the construction of the trolley tunnel under the Hudson River at New York is exciting the wonder and admiration of engineers. The records of fast tunnel-driving have not only been broken, but left out of sight. And yet the chief feature of the work is its extreme simplicity—the ease with which a task formerly abandoned as all but impossible is being pushed ahead at so great speed. Says *Engineering News* in an editorial (November 10):

"Every one has heard of the person who, for the purpose of escaping from the observation of his fellow-men, crawled into a hole and pulled the hole in after him. That mythical feat is now equalled by the achievement of a well-known New York engineer who is driving a tunnel under the Hudson River and actually pushing the hole ahead of him! Speaking seriously, the work on the south tube for the Hudson River tunnel, described on another page of this issue, represents a method of tunnel-driving which, we risk little in saying, has never been carried on or attempted before in the world. That it is successful is attested by the rate at which the tunnel is being driven, which far exceeds all records of fast tunnel-driving ever made.

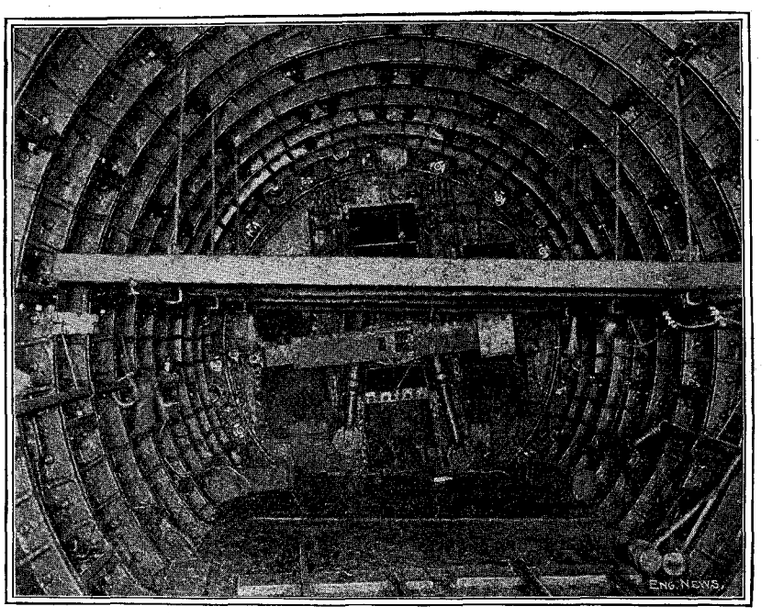

FIG. I.—SHIELD IN THE SOUTH TUBE OF THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.
Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

"As described in the article, what is being done is to push the hydraulic shield right into the soft mud, which is forced to either side and upward into the bed of the river. The tunnel is thus not being 'excavated' at all, but it is actually bored in the same manner that an awl bores a hole in wood or leather. Of course, in driving a tunnel in this manner, nearly all the difficulties and dangers usually attendant upon submarine tunneling are eliminated. The workmen are protected by the iron-walled tunnel around them and the shield in front. So long as the shield can shove its way ahead without encountering boulders or other obstacle, necessitating the opening of the bulkhead doors and work in front of the shield, the workmen are as safe as if they were in the open air. Moreover, when the shield is pushed forward in this manner, there is actually no tunneling work to be done. All the workmen have to do is to place ring after ring of the cast iron lining as the shield moves ahead. Hydraulic power makes the hole that is ordinarily dug by pick and shovel and dynamite.

"It will be evident, of course, that this method of working is only made possible by the exceeding softness of the semifluid silt underlying the Hudson River and through which the tunnel is being driven. This semifluid silt has defeated every engineer who has hitherto attempted to penetrate it by ordinary tunneling methods. De Witt Haskins spent years of time and a large slice of Trenor W. Park's fortune in driving 2,000 feet of the north tunnel, and the enterprise was then abandoned by both engineers and capitalists. After lying idle for half a dozen years, an English corporation undertook to complete it with the famous firm of S. Pearson & Son as the contractor and the distinguished Sir Benjamin Baker as consulting engineer. But the million and a half of money which was raised proved insufficient to complete even the one river tun-

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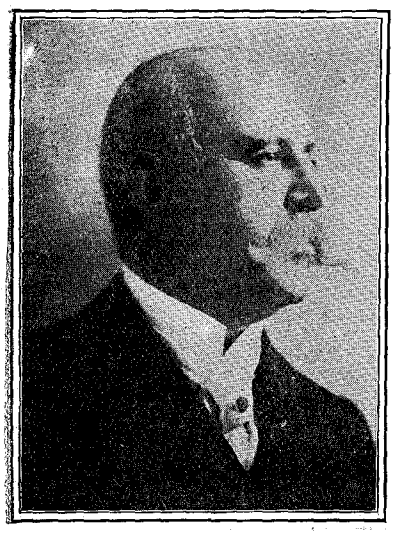
nel, and again the work was abandoned and lay untouched for thirteen years.

"It was in November, 1874, that work on the Hudson River tunnel was begun, so that thirty years have now elapsed since Mr. Haskins first undertook the work. It has come to be universally regarded by engineers and contractors as the most difficult tunneling work ever attempted. And now comes forward Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, and, by simply putting on force enough to push his shield right through the soft silt, discovers that, instead of being the most difficult tunneling proposition ever undertaken, it is really the easiest, and he drives his south tunnel along at the astonishing rate of nearly fifty feet per day!



CHARLES M. JACOBS.
Chief engineer of the Hudson River tunnel.

"It is doubtless true that the conditions under the Hudson River are extremely unusual. Probably in no other submarine tunnel ever attempted has the material penetrated been soft enough to do with it what is being done now under the Hudson. There is, however, another piece of tunnel work in connection with the same enterprise which represents conditions only too common. The engineer is often asked to drive a tunnel beneath a street surface through soft material loaded overhead by buildings, often of great value. If he judges by the records of past experience, he will probably advise that the probabilities are exceedingly strong that settlement of the building foundations will occur. In driving the Howard Street tunnel in Baltimore, for example, building after building along the line of the tunnel was injured or ruined. In Brooklyn, numerous cases of settlement have occurred along the streets where sewer tunnels have been driven; and other instances might easily be cited.

"But the approach to the north tube of the Hudson River tunnel is being built through a coarse, easily moved sand, loaded above by high brick buildings, and the work is being done with such care as to confine the excavated material to the exact section cut out by the shield, and so far the buildings above are intact. A more noteworthy achievement in soft-ground tunnel-driving it would be hard to find anywhere."

EFFECT OF THE MIND ON DIGESTION.

THE effect of mental states on the secretion of various glands has received considerable study of late. In a recent number of the *Journal de Psychologie*, M. A. Mayer treats of "the influence of mental images on secretions," and concludes that it is especially important in the case of the digestive fluids. We quote below a few paragraphs from a notice of M. Mayer's article in the *Revue Scientifique*. Says the writer:

"It is a matter of common observation not only that tears may be provoked by memory or even by fiction, but also that the sight or idea of food may 'make the mouth water,' which means that it produces an increase of the salivary secretion by reflex action. The glands, in fact, like the muscles or the capillary blood-vessels, have their nerve-terminations. . . . . .

"The influence of the perceptions on the saliva has been clearly shown by the experiments of Malloizel and Victor Henri, who have studied directly in the dog the secretion of the submaxillary gland. The sight of food was found to provoke even a more abundant secretion than its ingestion; and, curiously enough, the nature of the saliva is adapted not only to the kind of food taken into the mouth, but even to the element perceived, when its nature is not unknown to the animal. The sight of salt provokes a clear liquid secretion, while with meat there is obtained a very viscous, thick liquid. And not even perception is necessary. A pure mental image provoked by association will suffice; if one is in the habit of carrying food or sugar in the pocket, the act of putting the hand in the pocket will provoke a secretion of saliva. And if two dogs are looking at each other, it is only necessary that one should be eating meat to cause the same flow of viscous saliva in both.

"Pavlow has made special experiments on the stomach. The odor of food also provokes a secretion there. He has also studied the influence of taste by an ingenious artifice . . . and has proved that when a dog swallows small pebbles, salt, balls of starch, or an acid liquid, the glands of the stomach remain at rest, while, when meat or sugar is given to it, an immediate flow of secretion is evident. . . . The intensity of the secretion varies with and is proportional to the pleasure provoked by the food. A dog that prefers cooked to raw meat has an abundant secretion when he is allowed to eat the former, and a very slight one when he is made to

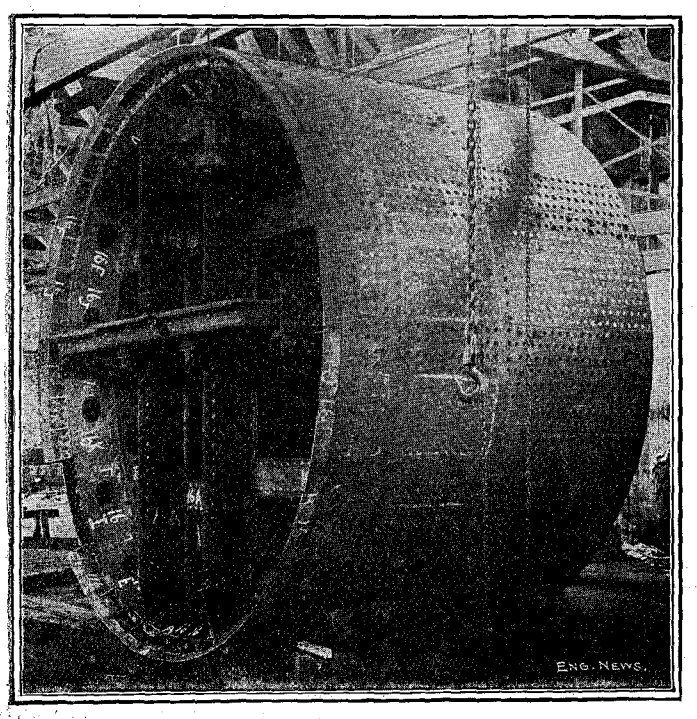


FIG. 2.—FRONT VIEW OF SHIELD SHOWING CUTTING EDGES.

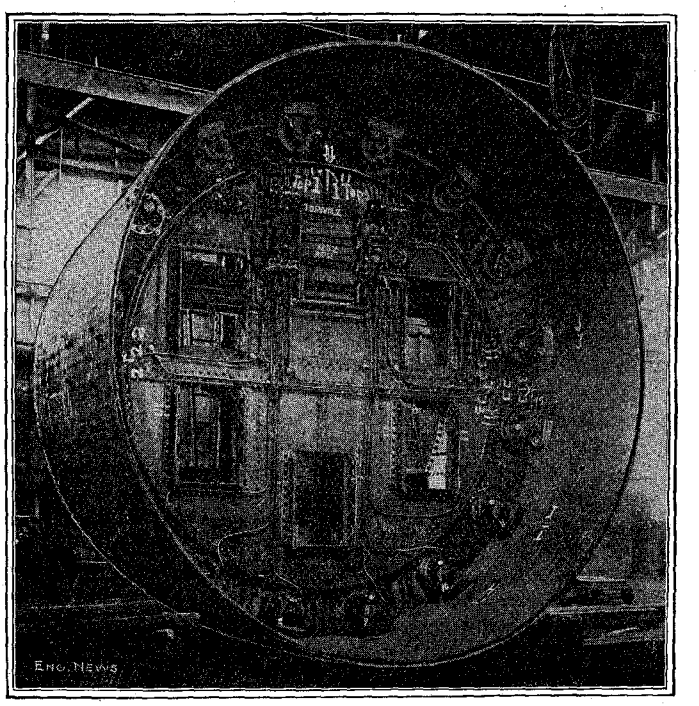


FIG. 3.—REAR VIEW OF SHIELD SHOWING HYDRAULIC JACKS.

Courtesy of *The Engineering News* (New York).

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eat the latter; and the introduction of an article of food that is displeasing to him is sufficient to stop the secretion.

"The character of the animal also plays its part in the intensity of the phenomena, and Pavlow notes that certain dogs are not excited by the sight of food because they are of a positive and cold temperament. . . . . .

"The importance of these results must be acknowledged by every one. They show how important it is to eat food that is agreeable, and to avoid what is unpleasant, in order that proper digestion may take place. . . . . .

"From the purely psychologic point of view, also, these phenomena possess great interest. M. Mayer shows that in these experiments the motion, the pleasure, precedes and seems to put into action the organic phenomenon, the secretion, which fact seems to be opposed to the so-called physiologic theory of the emotions, according to which the psychologic phenomenon, the central phenomenon, is conditioned, caused, produced by the peripheric phenomena, the organic modifications. . . . . .

"Evidently the phenomena are complex, and it seems as if the sensation of hunger were provoked and perhaps constituted by the sensation of the stomachic motions that take place in anticipation of the introduction of food.

"But as for the emotions properly so called, it is evident that the physiologic theory can not pretend to the universality that was once rashly attributed to it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PLANTS THAT DO NOT GROW ON EARTH.

AN article on what the writer calls "supraterrestrial" vegetation is contributed by M. Virgile Brandicourt to the *Revue Scientifique*. At first sight this adjective would appear to denote plants growing on the moon, or the planet Mars; but M. Brandicourt signifies by it nothing more extraordinary than vegetation fixed not upon the surface of the earth, but upon walls, roofs, or the like. In the first place, how do plants come to grow on a masonry wall having originally a smooth surface? M. Brandicourt gives us this explanation:

"Stone or brick, in contact with the air, soon becomes covered with small scales. White in places, elsewhere black or yellow, the passage of the centuries leaves this trace of the vanished years on old stone. It consists of lichens, a living powder that attracts and holds the inert dust of the roads, and forms at the end of a little time a thin layer of soil on which develop mosses. . . . . .

"When these mosses have attained their growth their accumulated bodies form enough soil for the herbs with fine roots to take hold and increase the vegetable layer.

"To determine the nature of this supraterrestrial vegetation, the species that compose it, the character of the seeds, the way in which they were planted, is to reach a solution of a very interesting botanical problem. This solution will give us better information of the laws of plant dissemination, and will furnish important data to geographic botany."

The oldest and most interesting supraterrestrial flora, M. Brandicourt tells us, grows on stone and brick walls. M. Gagnepain, a French student of the subject, finds that 67 per cent. of mural plants are those with fine seeds (Saxifraga, Arenaira, Urtica, etc.), 13 per cent. plants with winged seeds that are easily dispersed by the wind, 9 per cent. plants with fleshy fruits, 6 per cent. plants with hooked seeds or fruits, and 5 per cent. plants with an explosive mechanism for dispersing the seeds (geranium, pansy, etc.). These facts explain themselves. Next the author takes up the vegetation of thatched roofs, which he finds quite similar to that of walls. Thatches fifteen years old may bear fifteen to eighteen species of plants, the average number in an ordinary French village being twelve species to a roof, and the general average is eight. To the groups noted above in the investigation of mural vegetation, two must be added for thatched roofs, namely, plants with stems forming straw, and plants that form clods of turf. The latter grow specially around the chimneys.

An interesting group of supraterrestrial plants consists of those found on the tops of pollard willows. About this group two books have been written, one of which catalogues eighty-six species that grow thus. Other kinds of trees may also bear a luxuriant crown of foreign vegetation, sometimes including shrubs or trees of considerable height. The author notes among others an acacia growing on a willow near Beynost in the Cottinian Alps. He says: "This fine tree, 5 meters [16 feet] high, set among the branches of the crown, upright and regularly ramified, is a very beautiful sight when in full flower." He adds:

"The finest of these epiphytic trees is certainly an ash 8 to 10 meters [26 to 33 feet] high growing on a willow at Cormiers. It has developed so far that it has destroyed the trunk that once bore it. . . . In the same locality are found numerous willows bearing alders (*alnus glutinosa*) of all sizes. . . . . .

"One of the most curious cases is that communicated by Dr. Magnin in a recent letter.

"The tree is a mulberry (*Morus alba*), which seems to have a normal trunk; but it is not so, the part of the tree that carries the crown being made up of roots. . . . As with the ash described above, the roots of the mulberry finally reached the soil. At the end, the trunk of the willow yielded to the pressure, and, little by little, disappeared."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Cure of Inebriety by Hypnotism.—That alcoholism in Russia is widely treated with success by hypnotism is asserted by the writer of a note in *Cosmos*. The method has been adopted in government institutions, but it is believed that the peculiar adaptability of the Russians to this mode of treatment is largely responsible for its good effects. Says the writer:

"The cure of alcoholism by means of hypnotism is the order of the day. Recently Dr. Legrain communicated to the Society of Hypnology and Psychology some very interesting information regarding the treatment of alcoholics by hypnotism in Russia. In the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Jaroslav, Kieff, Saratoff, and Astrakhan, there have been established for several years, under government auspices, dispensaries to which the sufferers resort by hundreds, and where hypnotism is the principal, if not the sole, therapeutic agent. It is required of the alcoholics that they desire sincerely to be cured, and that they abstain from all spirituous liquors during the period of treatment. This is perhaps to ask of them a colossal effort, since their will-power has generally been destroyed; but they are obliged to accept a continual surveillance, and it is attempted to ameliorate their conditions of life as much as possible. These means succeed very well in Russia; but, as has often been remarked, the French drinker is much less tractable, and consequently the cure of alcoholics in France is much more difficult and much less durable than in Russia; with us, in fact, the alcoholic poisons himself with essences as various as they are injurious, and it is only exceptionally that he submits to treatment for a long enough time to effect a lasting cure. It is none the less true that at the present time hypnotism is almost the sole means of cure for alcoholic mania."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARI DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

AT the new quarters of the New York Juvenile Asylum, on the Hudson River near Dobbs Ferry, where the children are to be divided into groups or "families" of about twenty in separate dwellings, the cooking will be done in one kitchen, and it has been decided that the food shall be distributed to the different homes by automobile. Says *The Scientific American:* "Before coming to a final conclusion in this matter, the opinions of a number of builders of automobiles were sought, and all regarded the scheme as not only feasible but desirable for the purpose. A vehicle will be built for the special work and will be heated in some manner so that the food will be delivered hot. While the general plan has been decided upon, the details remain to be worked out, and several designers and builders of automobiles have promised to consider the matter and submit plans for this novel vehicle."

GOLD IN COAL.—"In a paper read before the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. James Clenhall, describing the Cambria coal-field of Wyoming, mentions the interesting fact that gold and silver are present in small quantities in the coal," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "From the occurrence of iron pyrite, which is distributed throughout the coal-seam, it is suspected that this mineral carries the precious metals. The coke made from the coal is used in the smelting-works at Deadwood, S. D., and averages from one to two pennyweights gold per ton, which is sufficient to compensate for a high ash content. In commenting on the subject *The Australian Mining Standard* calls attention to a similar occurrence in South Africa, described by Mr. Francis B. Stephens, at one time assayer for the Buffelsdoorn Estates & Gold Mining Company. The coal occurred in small seams running through the quartzite ore, and in places was quite rich in gold, the ash being colored a bright purple by the finely divided particles of metal."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MARQUISE DES MONSTIERS'S RENUNCIATION OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

SOMETHING of a sensation has been caused in the religious world by the announcement from Rome that the Marquise des Monstiers-Mérinville, formerly Miss M. G. Caldwell, and the founder of the Roman Catholic University in Washington, has changed her faith. According to the statement of an anonymous informant, the marquise recently declared:

"I have left the Roman Catholic Church. Since I have been living in Europe my eyes have been opened to what that church really is and to its anything but sanctity. But the trouble goes much farther back than this.

"Being naturally religious, my imagination was early caught by the idea of doing something to lift the church from the lowly position which it occupied in America, so I thought of a university, or higher school, where its clergy could be educated and, if possible, refined. Of course, in this I was greatly influenced by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, who represented it to me as one of the greatest works of the day.

"When I was twenty-one I turned over to them one-third of my fortune for that purpose. But for years I have been trying to rid myself of the subtle, yet overwhelming, influence of a church which pretends, not only to the privilege of being 'the only true church,' but of being alone able to open the gates of heaven to a sorrowful, sinful world. At last my honest Protestant blood has asserted itself, and I now forever repudiate and cast off 'the Yoke of Rome.'"

The informant supplies the further information:

"It will be remembered that the Marquise des Monstiers-Mérinville and her sister, the Baroness von Zedwitz, are the daughters of the late William S. Caldwell and his wife, who was a Breckinridge of Kentucky. Shortly before his death Mr. Caldwell became a convert to Roman Catholicism, and left his children to the care of Irish Roman Catholics in New York whom his wife had met in church circles.

"The younger sister married some fifteen years ago a German nobleman, a Lutheran, and has since then also left the Roman Catholic communion. The elder sister has been in very bad health for some years, from having to occupy a position before the world as a prominent Roman Catholic which was not a real one, and into which her extreme generosity led her as a young and inexperienced girl."

Prominent Roman Catholics are at a loss to explain the news of this defection, which comes at a time when the affairs of the Roman Catholic University are in a state of serious embarrassment, owing to the bankruptcy of Thomas E. Waggaman, treasurer of the university. A Chicago Roman Catholic paper, *The New World*, comments as follows:

"The marquise is a woman ill in health, and said to be unhappily married, therefore let criticism of her be gentle. Until the real reason of her change comes out, as surely it will in the near future, perhaps it may with propriety be here observed that the tenor of her interview intimates that her case is one of pique, of brief or perhaps of long standing. . . . . The influence of Catholic truth must have been very great over the mind of this unhappy woman when *she tried for years to rid herself of it* without success until this last moment. And if it be true, as the cable slyly declares, that all these years she has merely pretended to be a Catholic without being one in reality, then it is evident she was a hypocrite during this time and therefore most unfortunate. Later, it may be found that she is not even a Protestant Christian at heart. Whenever people begin to wander in the matter of religious faith, almost invariably they go pretty far.

"Some attention deserves to be paid to the lady's statement that since living in Europe her eyes have been opened to what the church really is. Very well. Two months ago 'Lucas Malet,' the famous daughter of the famous Rev. Charles Kingsley, came into the church. She has lived in Europe quite as long as the marquise. Marion Crawford, too, is surely as familiar with European Catholicism as the marquise can claim to be. He came into the church and has remained. Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, must have been pretty familiar with the church in Europe; still he lived and died a Catholic. Does the lady know Europe better than did Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany? He never deserted the faith. Last year Frau Hahn, the famous woman suffrage leader of Germany, became a Catholic. Possibly she knows Europe. Madame Lindbrog, 'the Madame de Stäel of Denmark,' became a Catholic last year. Why did not she have her eyes opened? And the internationally famous critic, Ferdinand Brunetière—is he not as well acquainted with Catholicity in Europe as the marquise may dare pretend to be? Still he became a Catholic about two years ago. So did Huysmans; so have at least five hundred more, eminent in law, philosophy, history, art, literature, theology, science, war, and statesmanship. A mere list of their names would fill two pages of this journal.

"We do not suppose the marquise would claim to be as intellectual as Newman, Manning, Wilfrid Ward, Baron Russell, Father Maturin, and, great as any, Brunetière. Her defection will not injure the church."

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MGR. AMBROSE AGIUS, THE NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Mgr. Agius is Archbishop of Palmyra, and has been procurator-general of the Benedictines at Rome for twenty years.

NEW PHASES OF THE PHILIPPINE CHURCH PROBLEM.

TWO notable contributions to the discussion of the religious situation in the Philippines have been recently made by the Hon. William H. Taft, former Governor of the Islands and now Secretary of War, and by the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, D.D., missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The former presents his views in an address delivered before the faculty and students of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and printed in *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame). The latter uses *The Spirit of Missions* (New York) as the vehicle for his opinions.

According to Secretary Taft, "a majority of people in the Philippines are sincere Roman Catholics. Anything which tends to elevate them in their church relation," he says, "is, I must think, for the benefit of the Government and the welfare of the people at large." Of Protestant influence in the Philippines he declares:

"There is work enough in the Philippines for all denominations. The schools and charities which all denominations are projecting will accomplish much for the benefit of those aided; and the Christian competition—if I may properly use such a term—among the denominations in doing good will furnish the strongest motive for the maintenance of a high standard of life, character, and works among all the clergy, and so promote the general welfare."

Proceeding to a consideration of the vexed question of religious education, Secretary Taft points out that, under the limitations of the Constitution and the instructions of President McKinley requiring a separation of church and state, it was impossible to expend money for the teaching of religion; but provision was made in the school law that, "at the instance of the parents of the children, for a certain

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time each week, the schoolhouse could be occupied for the teaching of religion by the minister of any church established in the town, or by any one designated by him." He adds: "I am glad to say that this provision is working satisfactorily."

The policy of the American Government in questions of religious controversy is thus indicated:

"Of course it is the duty of this government and all acting under it to treat every denomination with strict impartiality, and to secure the utmost freedom of religious worship for all. It is natural that a good Catholic without government responsibility should hold Aglipay and his followers in abhorrence as apostates from the true church as he believes it, and should view with little patience governmental recognition of them as a new church entitled to as much protection, when they do not violate the law or the rights of others, as either the Roman Catholic or the Protestant denomination. But neither the civil government under American principles of freedom of religion, nor any officer thereof, whatever may be his religious predilections, can examine into the creed or history of a church or determine its virtue or shortcomings, but must secure its members in their right to worship God as they choose, so long as they keep within the laws and violate no one's rights. Of course where the government owes money, or is under any other legal obligation to a church, it may properly facilitate the negotiation of a settlement and the payment of the money, or the performance of its obligation, from the proper motive not only of doing justice, but also of generally aiding those institutions which make for the moral and religious elevation of the people. On this ground, and because of the danger of the disturbance of the peace from such controversy, it may properly provide special judicial tribunals for suits between churches over property.

"It is a mistake to suppose that the American Government is opposed to the success and prosperity of churches. It favors their progress; it exempts them from taxation; it protects their worship from disturbance; it passes laws for their legal incorporation. But it can not discriminate in favor of one or against another. It must treat all alike. It is exceedingly difficult, however, in the heat of religious controversy between sects, to convince both sides that the course of the government is free from favor to either party. We have not escaped criticism, first from one side and then the other, in the Philippines; but a perusal of the record of each controversy, contained in the Governor's report for 1903, . . . will show that the government has attempted to pursue the middle line and has fairly well succeeded."

Bishop Brent is inclined to take a less sympathetic attitude toward the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, and writes at some length in criticism of its alleged shortcomings. He charges Roman Catholicism with encouraging "superstitious folly" among the natives, and says that "no one but a blind partizan, afraid to recognize and face painful facts, seriously denies any longer the grave moral laxity that has grown up and still lives under the shadow of church and *convento* (parsonage) in the Philippines." He continues:

"It is considered to be no special discredit to either party concerned—certainly not to the man—if a temporary contract is entered upon between a man and a woman, to be terminated when expedient. A man may, according to this *mal costumbre*, have even more than one *querida* without transgressing propriety, tho a woman must abide faithful, as long as the contract is in effect, to the one. It is unfair to jump to the conclusion that such a lamentable practise has grown up because the country has been under Roman Catholic rule. What we have before us is a phase of weakness which is common to human nature, and conspicuously in the constitution of tropical peoples. No matter what form of Christianity prevailed, the evil would be in evidence always. The question, however, may be justly asked whether Latin Christianity has honestly grappled with it. The answer is found in a fact. Many—I use a conservative word—many Filipino priests have a personal lot and share in the *costumbre* under discussion, either in its less or its more revolting form. Their grown-up children bear witness to the long continuance of the custom. The fact that the people consider that it is not a serious lapse from righteousness on the part of their spiritual leaders, added to the publicity which often accompanies it, proves that it has been unmolested, if not winked at, by the hierarchy for a long time past. I know one old priest who openly lives with his wife—for that is what she really is—and family in the town where he has served, if my memory is accurate, for more than a quarter of a century. I have no reason to suppose that his ministrations are not acceptable to his flock—and yet the common folk believe that a lawfully wedded priest would, *ipso facto*, be incapacitated for the priestly office!

"The first and great object of the new hierarchy should be the reform of the morals of the clergy. . . . What the Philippine hierarchy should be free to do according to the principles of justice and honor is to relax the rule of a celibate clergy locally, to pronounce the church's blessing on every priest who has been and is faithful to one woman, and to excommunicate *con amore* those who have various *queridas*. The question is not one of doctrine but of common morals, which strikes at the root of society, and in which every citizen is concerned."

Speaking of another phase of the Philippine religious problem, Bishop Brent affirms his conviction that "any successful missionary venture among the heathen and uncivilized requires special equipment," and that "more can be done by medical missionaries than any others at the beginning." He thinks, however, that the "earliest and best efforts" of our mission churches in the Orient should be devoted to the American and English population.

THE UNIVERSITY VERSUS THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

"NOT a single religious problem of any importance," says President Harper of the University of Chicago, "has been solved by the theological seminaries of the United States in fifty years. The churches are too much occupied with denominational questions to direct their attention to them. The solution of these problems must come from our great universities, which are realizing that they must furnish the religious training of the future." These emphatic words were used during the course of a recent address in Chicago, and provoke comment and rejoinder in the pages of the church papers. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"We do not imagine that the seminaries are at all downcast over this startling charge, nor that they will be at all jealous of the task which Dr. Harper instigates the universities to steal from them. For we are persuaded that the seminary professors of the country, knowing their business very well, understand that solving religious problems is not in their line. Even Dr. Harper must have known that once, for he never solved any problems when he was a theological professor. But now, having lived so long in the midst of the Chicago laboratories, he seems to have forgotten that religion is not precisely a laboratory subject. There are some sciences—philosophy and economics are two very respectable associates with theology in the list—which can never be reduced to a physical tangibility that will compel all men to think alike about them. And as far as religion is concerned, it is most fortunate that this is so, for no man can borrow his religion, like he may very well borrow his knowledge of chemistry or electricity, out of another man's store. 'Religious problems' every man must settle for himself. And really Dr. Harper, in the pinch of actual experience of it, would despise a seminary, or a university either, that assumed to say it had decided a question of religious faith so positively that nobody dared doubt it. Dr. Harper himself would doubt on the instant, just to show that he did dare. No, there is no laboratory on this earth where our spiritual questions may be put to a final and all-conclusive test. The seminaries can help to hold men in right attitudes, can familiarize them with God's good revelation, can exhort them to keep in faithful touch with Jesus Christ, and the universities can do the same, if they will; and the men so trained can safely be left to do as all our godly forefathers have done—to thread along amidst the problems with such clews of truth and duty and faith as from day to day the Father of lights reveals. For in the practical religious life, more puzzles are worked out than are ever studied out. It was that way longer than fifty years ago; it will be so longer than fifty years hence."

The Christian Observer (Louisville, Presb.), commenting in the same spirit, remarks: "If we are to learn from Germany how the university does this important work, we are inclined to think that the university raises more problems than it solves, that it chills

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rather than warms religious life, and that its work is theoretical rather than practical." *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) thinks that Dr. Harper's suggestion has its good points:

"It should be remarked that President Harper's proposition relative to religious training and the universities, . . . and his prophecy that this work will be ultimately taken over by the leading institutions of the country, will not, of course, supersede the home or the church, or be, in any sense, a substitute for them. It means that the higher institutions of learning shall broaden out their curriculum so as to include special departments of religious instruction. 'The work of the university that undertakes this,' Dr. Harper explains, 'will include provision for lectures, correspondence, and reading courses for the students; biblical history and literature, religion, ethics, philosophy, and science would be included in the curriculum.' This is a large scheme and is not likely to materialize very soon, particularly in the State universities. But . . . even in prospective, it affords encouragement to all who hope for the higher usefulness of the 'great universities' in the religious education of the youth committed to their charge."

FACT AND FICTION IN THE ANTI-BIBLICAL TEACHINGS OF SCIENCE.

IN its conflict with Natural Science, the modern school of Christian Apologetics in Germany directs its darts chiefly against the claims that are regarded as antagonistic to the fundamentals of Christianity. Its favorite method, which consists in fighting fire with fire by arraying prominent naturalists against the theories of their coworkers, is well illustrated in a recent work by Pastor Hermann Wagner, entitled "Klar zum Gefecht!" (Ready for Battle). His argument may be summarized as follows:

1. Natural Science makes the claim that the world is the product of evolution, without any order, purpose, or end. In this claim only one thing is true, namely, that the world is the product of a development. That this development is without any order, purpose, or end is purely hypothetical. "To declare the world to be the product of chance," says Heer, "is to display a simplicity on a level with the declaration that Beethoven's sonatas were accidentally put on paper." Huxley once remarked that, if we were to watch the development of a living being from an egg, we would be compelled to come to the conclusion that a keener instrument than a microscope is necessary to reveal the hidden artist in his work.

2. Natural Science makes the claim that atoms originated spontaneously in matter. The existence of common original material may be admitted, but this theory of the development of atoms is a pure surmise. Du Bois Reymond asks in this connection: "Whence came the first impulse to this process or motion? What is power? What is material? *Ignoramus et Ignorabimus!* (We know not and we shall not know.)"

3. Natural Science makes the claim that organic life is only the higher development of the inorganic. The truth in this proposition is that there is a development upward to the organic and the mental. It is pure supposition to claim that the one originates in the other. Hertwig says: "Notwithstanding all the progress of science, it must be maintained that the chasm between the animate and the inanimate world, instead of being gradually bridged over, is only being made wider and deeper."

4. Natural Science makes the claim that organic life appeared at first in the form of an original cell (protoplasm), and that then, by a process of adaptation to environment, by sexual selection, and the struggle for existence, it gradually unfolded into its present completeness and variety. In this proposition it is true that life develops from germs, and that its development is influenced by environment and other factors. But it is not true that all life originated in a protoplasmic cell; that life originated in itself; that the development of species is capable of unlimited change and variety. Ranke says: "The doctrine of descent leads us into a mysterious forest where we find only a multitude of unsolved riddles. Nothing can be a greater mistake than to think that this theory is the solution of these problems." The same author says further: "The theory of spontaneous generation is hopelessly defeated. Mechanical and chemical agencies under no circumstances suffice to produce a living creature." Nägeli says: "Experience knows only of development from germs." Heer says: "We see in nature not so much a tendency to unite species as the exact opposite." Hamann says: "There are no facts extant to show the derivation of one animal species from another."

5. Natural Science makes the claim that the final product of evolution is man. The truth in this proposition is that man, in his bodily composition and organization, is of the same material as the animals, and that there exists a similarity between man and the ape. But that man is descended from the ape is purely an hypothesis, as is also the idea that man and ape are derived from a common species now extinct. It is also false to claim that the "missing link" between the two was found in 1894 by Eugene Du Bois in Java. Virchow says: "Haeckel everywhere scents the ape atmosphere." Du Bois Reymond says: "The genealogies of Haeckel are worth about as much as the genealogies of the heroes in Homer." Virchow, Pagenstecher, Bishop, Franken, and others, including pronounced Darwinians, unite in declaring that the hypothesis of the descent of man from the ape is, for the present at least, and possibly for all time, a fantastic speculation. The "missing link" find consists of three bones that probably never belonged together, as they were discovered in a circuit of fifteen meters. Virchow and Ranke say they are the remains of an ordinary ape.

6. Natural Science claims that the human intellect and consciousness are functions of the brain, developed through evolution. In this proposition it is true that the brain is an *instrument* of the mind, but it is pure hypothesis to maintain that the brain is the *cause* of the mind and produces the latter. Tyndall has declared that the differences between physical and mental phenomena are so great that reason can not bridge the gulf. Griessinger says: "What consciousness really is, *i.e.*, what activity is going on in the brain, nobody knows."

In reference to the attitude of modern science to Biblical teachings, Pastor Wagner says:

"For the first time since the ancient heathen thought was overcome by early Christian scholarship, we find Christianity opposed by a complete system of antagonistic philosophy. Not one or more detailed positions of Christianity, but the system as such, is attacked. The whole modern system of natural philosophy is a radical protest against Christianity. Nature is the god of modern science, and the attempt is made, on the basis of natural phenomena, to decide problems that are transcendental and beyond and above nature. Natural science usurps a sphere foreign to itself and its possibilities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NOBLE CAUSE OF PESSIMISM.

"PESSIMISM is the criticism of ideal life upon actual life. There is no progress without it." In these words Mr. John Milton Scott, the associate editor of *Mind* (New York), strikes the key-note of an article which develops an original and suggestive line of thought. He says (in the November issue of *Mind*):

"If you are learning to play the violin or to cut beauty into the marble, you will inevitably have your moments of discouragement, your moments of despair; in other words, your moods and shadows of pessimism. As there is scarce a day when the sky of the earth has no clouds casting no shadows, so there is no achievement which has not in the day of its becoming been filled with many clouds making their shadows of despair.

"This is true in our moral life, in our efforts to achieve a good self. You will have your moments of self-despair, when you will sigh over your ideal, 'It is too high; I can not attain it.' These are not your ignoble moments; they are not your worthless moments. They are among your noblest moments because, then, perhaps, you see most clearly the task you have to do, the far splendor of the ideal you have to achieve. They are valuable moments because in them your problem clears itself, and when they have passed away they are as the storm, which seems to have re-knit wasted strength and made your enthusiasm for ideal life blossom in a new hopefulness. Storms do cleanse the wind and lilacs after rain breathe out to bless us the choicest of their perfumes.

"If you are striving for the betterment of the world, you will have your moods of discouragement, your moments of despair. These come because you see so vividly what ought to be, what

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might be. You are simply in those moments experiencing a criticism of ideal life upon actual life, and a creative criticism at that. In the beginnings of the makings of something, however enthusiastically the dream of it fascinated us, we will feel the greatness of the task, and will, from the very fineness of the thing to be done, experience some despair at the difficulty of our doing it; shrink from the great beauty that has befallen us for our glorification. . . . . .

"God's is an artist's soul, and creation is that soul at work to realize its great dreams, to set their everlasting beauty in some outward manifestation. The beauty is here in the earth, which is wondrously fair. It is here in these human hearts. We feel it as goodness; we experience it as love. Some beauty-willing hand is still at its tasks. We feel it as pain. We experience it as joy. Its touch upon our soul makes us artists. We dream. We long to awaken our dream into some outward realization, into some attainment of character, into some constant beauty of life. The heights of our ideals humble us. The failure to attain unto the greatness of beauty makes us often despair. . . . . .

"May we so learn that our despairs are the hauntings of great hopes; that our discouragements are the beckonings of everlasting ideals; that we may believe that even the failures that befall our noble strivings have some vast, true meanings in them, which meanings, some time, through the abundance of patient endeavor, will show themselves an essential part of the multitude of experiences through which we pass into the beauty which God's deepest and tenderest heart is dreaming that we be."

A BRAHMAN'S HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSE.

BABA PREMANAND BHARATI, a Brahman sage now resident in Boston, has written a book entitled "Sree Krishna, The Lord of Love," in which he claims to present to American readers a "history of the universe from its birth to its dissolution." He declares that he has drawn his information from "the recorded facts in the Sacred Books of the Root-Race of mankind"; that he speaks "from out of the depths of the ages"; and that his volume "embodies true Hinduism." He would have us believe that the "Golden Age" of mankind lies both behind us and before us, and that there have been also a "Silver Age," a "Copper Age," and an "Iron (or Dark) Age" in which we now live. He holds that the universe was created by Krishna, the Supreme Deity, and that, in the end, it will be reabsorbed in Him. His argument may be condensed as follows:

Sree Krishna, "the creator of the universe," "its seed and soul," is the one source and substance of all magnetism and attraction. The word "Krishna," in Sanscrit, comes from the root *karsha*—"to draw;" and the drawing power of Krishna is illustrated in the act of the turtle drawing in its feet. Krishna evolved from himself the universe, but in so doing he began to draw it back to himself.

The first act of creation, which took place hundreds of millions of years ago, was the expression of the will of Krishna: "I am One, and I wish to be the Many." Ten steps marked the creative process. There was (1) Universal Consciousness, which, wanting to be conscious of something, developed into (2) Ego. Ego developed into (3) Mind, as no Ego is possible without the faculty of thought. And as thoughts are not possible without objects to think about, the five fine objects, namely (4), Sound, Touch, Form, Taste, and Smell, came into existence, along with their gross counterparts, the five elements, namely (5), Ether, Air, Fire, Water, and Earth. The mind's channels of communication with these fine and gross forms of matter were developed simultaneously as the five cognizing senses, namely (6), Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting, Feeling, and as the five working senses, namely (7), Speaking, Holding, Moving, Excreting, Generating. Then came (8) gods and aerial, invisible beings; (9) trees, plants, shrubs, grass, wild animals, and birds; and (10) domestic animals and men and women. These steps of creation were developed between long intervals.

The process of creation, then, was a development from the One toward the manifold. The rhythm of its motion is called Time. The whole creation is nothing but a motion of changes, and these changes move in cycles. There are cycles of from 500 to 100,000 years, the phenomena of which are reproduced in regular periods. The most pronounced cycle, the Divine Cycle, is 4,320,000 years, and we of to-day are living in the twenty-eighth Divine Cycle. The four great eras of human history, the Golden Age, the Silver Age, the Copper Age, and the Iron Age, are so called because of the predominance and abundance of each of these respective metals in the surface of the earth during the different epochs.

BABA PREMANAND BHARATI,
A Brahman teacher who has written a "history of the universe from its birth to its dissolution" for American readers.

The Golden Age lasted 1,728,000 years. The men of this age were white giants thirty feet high, and they attained a spirituality which no other age has developed. Their bodies were perfectly healthy, harmonious, and beautiful. They wore no clothes and had no sense of shame. There were no carnal relations between man and woman, and a child was born in the womb of its mother by the potency of the mind-force of the male. These beings were so spiritual that they needed little food and less shelter, and there were no houses on the face of the earth. The spirit of the age pervaded even nature, and warm, spring-like weather prevailed all the year round. The animals talked like man, tho not in the same clear and sweet voice. All created beings shared the love-spirit, and the earth was a beautiful garden filled with flowers and fruits and song-birds. This was the long-forgotten and now misunderstood and misinterpreted Earth-Garden of the Golden Age, called in the Old Testament the "Garden of Eden." The word "Adam" is a corruption of the Sanscrit word *adim*, which means "primeval," so that Adam means "primeval man." The word "Eve" likewise is a corruption of the Sanscrit word *Hevá*, or "primeval woman." *Hevá* means "life and love—mother of creation."

The Silver Age lasted 1,080,000 years, and marked the beginning of the "fall of man." Humanity sought for happiness on the surface of life, instead of in the depths of the spirit. Houses were built; clothes were worn; food was cooked. The average human height fell to twenty-one feet. Some remained true to the old ideals, and this led to the division of the people into castes. It is to this caste system that the Hindus owe their existence as the oldest and most spiritual of all peoples.

The Copper Age lasted 720,000 years. Men in this age were ten and a half feet high. Trees became less fruitful, and fruits less sweet. Animals became more ferocious. Men became more vicious and selfish, and ceased to study the Sacred Scriptures.

At the junction of the Copper and Iron Ages, the fullest incarnation of the Supreme Deity, Sree Krishna, himself appeared in India and dwelt among men for a period of a hundred years. (Sree Krishna visits the earth once every 300,000,000 years.) Krishna's coming shortened by several hundred thousand years the present Iron Age, but it could not stem the degeneration of the human race. In our age materialism, sensualism, militarism have spread over the face of the earth; the love of spiritual wisdom is dying out; the one object of life is to "increase flesh and blood." But a reaction will set in, and the rotten tree of to-day will bear fresh fruit—a fresh Divine Cycle. The purifying process will continue for 144,000 years, bringing the highest spiritual, mental, and physical development. It will result in a new Golden Age.

In the process toward final dissolution, floods recur periodically. The oceans surge up and cover the entire earth with their waters, even the highest peaks of the Himalayas becoming submerged and remaining so for long epochs. The only man saved is the most virtuous and spiritual man of his time, who becomes the spiritual governor of the next cycle. The flood described in the Old Testament is recorded in the Vedas as having taken place more than 4,000,000 years ago.

At last will come Universal Destruction and Natural Dissolution. Twelve suns will appear in the heavens, and there will be fire and floods. When the suns and the fire have done their work, the black surface of the earth will look like the back of a tortoise. The elements of the universe will dissolve, and will reenter the Absolute Being—Absolute Love—Krishna.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

KUROPATKIN'S RIDDLE.

THE spectacle of two mighty armies, within range of each other's artillery, spending week after week in an idle contemplation of entrenched positions across a river, when every strategical consideration demands a decisive engagement, has never until now, declare the military experts of the European press, been afforded to the world in a time of war. One by one the several hypotheses upon which an explanation of the anomaly might be based have proved unworkable, until we now find the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) asserting that the whole situation is a riddle at which guesses only can be made. The delay was certainly not due, it believes, to want of ammunition. There has been lots of time for the supply of any such deficiency. Reenforcements, it adds, must have come to both armies ere this. Preparation of winter quarters would not account for the delay. The key to the problem must, apparently, be sought in Port Arthur:

"A decisive battle at Mukden would determine the fate of the fortress by the sea. Should the Japanese sustain defeat, the way to Port Arthur would be opened. If the Russians are forced to yield, Oyama will entrench himself upon the Sha-ho and send reenforcements to the besieging army in order to overcome the final desperate resistance of General Stoessel by weight of superior numbers. Thus each of the opposing commanders feels impelled

JAPAN GIVING A LESSON IN JIU-JITSU.
—*Shin Koron* (Tokyo).

to arrive at the decisive moment, altho each may delay the attack for want of the indispensable superiority of numbers. From this conflict between desire and incapacity results the present situation on the Sha-ho."

The Russian general, according to the calculations of the London *Times* and the Paris *Figaro*, has at present a field army of over 200,000 effectives. Oyama is, by these authorities, credited with a total fighting force, facing Kuropatkin, of slightly over 200,000. Both combatants have been in fighting trim for many days, according to the expert of the Berlin *Tageblatt*, to whom the delay seems "extraordinary," and he is said to enjoy the confidence of the Russian military magnates. The expert of the London *Times* feels fairly confident that Kuropatkin would like to retreat but dare not:

"The Russians are standing with their backs to the Hun begging to be thrown into the river, but as they must have many bridges, and as the river itself must now be fordable in many places, the danger is perhaps more apparent than real. They find a difficulty in getting away, since they know that on the first sign of weakening they will have the Japanese upon their backs, and their enemy is now so close that a retreat unobserved is probably impracticable. Since the Sha-ho there has, however, been a great change. Admiral Alexeieff has been allowed to stake his last rouble of repute upon a supreme effort to defeat Oyama and relieve Port Arthur. He has lost, and after a decent interval he retires from the scene of his many failures, leaving Kuropatkin with a broken and dispirited army to get out of the mess as best he can. A great sigh of relief goes up from the entire army of Russia, and Kuropatkin, perhaps for the first time in the course of the war, finds himself with a free hand, or at least as free as Japanese manacles admit. What will he do?

"In view of his well-known desire to retreat until he has sufficient men to authorize a serious offensive movement, in view of the proof recently given that he has not these numbers and can not hope to have them for some months, in view, lastly, of the stream of reenforcements promised to him, his natural course of action, provided it were practicable, would be to retire upon these reenforcements and await a more favorable moment for action. He knows perfectly well that Port Arthur is *in extremis*, and that upon the fall of that fortress his enemy's numbers will be increased. . . . He has every reason to break off contact if he can, and spend the winter in reorganizing and restoring the efficiency of his beaten army. For, just as the war is intensely unpopular in Russia, so, among his own officers and men, the same feeling is predominant. Every single witness, friendly to Russia or the reverse, tells the same tale. 'The whole army detests Manchuria, where it thinks that it has gone astray.' . . . . . .

"Altho the chances of war, with armies in such close proximity, are not matters upon which we can speculate with safety, the friends of Japan need not disturb themselves on account of Oyama's inactivity. The recent battles have neither exhausted the Japanese army nor decreased its confidence. An army that has met its enemy's whole strength in fair fight, has taken from it 45 guns, buried 13,000 of its soldiers, and pursued it for 15 miles, has no cause for any feeling but satisfaction."

At any rate, Kuropatkin has now unhampered freedom in carrying out his "famous plan," thinks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a leading liberal organ seldom disposed to look on the bright side of Russian military affairs:

"Above all, the Russian commander-in-chief will strive to maintain his positions on the Sha-ho, where the Nippons are confronting his armies, ready to begin a new battle. With slight modification, the ground is the same as that upon which was developed the formidable battle which cost the Russians some 50,000 men. It may be, if we can trust recent despatches, that the Japanese, as a measure of precaution against a renewal of the Russian offensive, will reoccupy their former positions on the Yentai spur of the railway, somewhat in the rear of the positions they have been holding. Should Kuropatkin fail in a new offensive movement, or if he proves unable to resist the pressure of the Japanese forces, he will fall straight back to the very walls of Mukden, and the question will then face him of evacuating Mukden, and even Tieling, and of retiring to Harbin, entirely out of reach of the enemy, until such a time as his army shall have been very considerably strengthened. Such a provisional retreat would naturally entail the abandonment of all idea of going to the aid of Port Arthur within a practicable period, but at least it would save the main Russian army."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S NEXT FOUR YEARS.

SOMETHING very like a revelation has come to the English press where Theodore Roosevelt is concerned. It finds expression in the form of detailed forecasts of what he may be expected to do during his coming term of office. The basis of most prophecies is the comparatively new British impression that Mr. Roosevelt is not really a "Jingo"—is not, indeed, really great, according to some critical dailies like the Manchester *Guardian*, which is hinting at a "Roosevelt mythology" as current throughout the world. "If Mr. Roosevelt has shown signs of dangerous Jingoism in his earlier years of office," remarks the Liberal and anti-imperialist London *News*, "he has of late shown a wiser temper, and we believe that he can now be counted on as a steadying influence in international affairs." The President's firm friend, the London *Spectator*, England's leading exponent of world politics, reveals its belief that "his administration will leave indelible traces on the larger half of the English-speaking race," and that "for the whole of that race it will be a lesson and an example in sound and sane government." Beyond remarking that "his country is standing upon the threshold of a new era and intuitively feels that he is its appointed guide," the London *Times* indulges in no utterances of a prophetic sort.

But other important British organs are less reserved, and it

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ADMIRAL JOHN DURNFORD.
Who transmitted the peremptory order of the Czar recalling the Russian ships which had stopped British steamers in the Red Sea.

ADMIRAL SIR H. F. STEPHENSON.
Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to King Edward and an adviser of the British Admiralty in matters of naval policy.

ADMIRAL SIR C. DOMVILE.
As commander of the Mediterranean squadron, he made the fleet dispositions which were translated into an ultimatum by some London dailies.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN A. FISHER.
Said to be one of the greatest authorities on "naval balance of power." He was a delegate to the 1899 Peace Conference at The Hague.

ADMIRAL SIR CYPRIAN A. G. BRIDGE.
He has commanded Britain's home fleet and is, it appears, to represent his country in the international investigation of the Rozhdestvensky incident.

A "RULE, BRITANNIA!" CHOIR.

would almost seem that they have special facilities for ascertaining Mr. Roosevelt's future plans regarding the navy, the trusts, the negro, world politics, and the tariff. The Manchester *Guardian* makes this comprehensive editorial summary:

"Mr. Roosevelt's new term of office will be his last, and whatever he is going to do must be done in it. That he wants to leave his mark on history is certain. The construction of the Panama Canal will no doubt be one of his monuments. But what of the internal reform of which he at one time excited hopes? The man who as Chief of Police fearlessly reformed the police in New York City has as President done nothing comparable to that hitherto. We can not see any probability of his dealing effectively with, for instance, the trusts. It is not merely that his party are now more pledged to the trust magnates than ever; it also is that he has never himself shown any full intellectual grasp of the trust problem. His letter of acceptance some months ago showed plainly that he will not come round to a reduction of the tariff; he in this lags behind the final standpoint of the late President McKinley. His attitude on the negro question he will no doubt maintain, and possibly accentuate. It is thoroughly sound so far as it goes, and it can not go very much farther. His Imperialist ideals are perhaps a less conspicuous part of his mental furniture than they once were, and he has not in the near future any very obvious outlet for their development. In the growth of the United States labor movement a field may be found for him to act in with a certain originality. Trade-unionism is steadily pressing upward in America, and is likely to bring about a series of crises remarkable rather for their scale than for any novelty in their character or the problems which they present. Here Mr. Roosevelt, with his common sense, his honesty, and his hold on the confidence of the most opposite classes in the American community, may act extremely well, as the Pennsylvania coal arbitration showed."

Not less definite are the impressions formed by the authoritative and influential organ of England's vested interests, the London *Statist*:

"It is not likely that he will embark upon a policy of adventure abroad. It is certain, indeed, that he will uphold the rights of the United States at any cost. If those rights are challenged he will instantly take up the challenge. But it is highly improbable that he will throw down a challenge himself. Tho he may not quite agree with the old doctrine, that the United States should avoid all entangling engagements, and should keep as much as possible out of foreign complications, still he is too fair-minded as well as too statesmanlike to provoke hostilities. But he will, we may be sure, push forward with all his well-known energy the increase of the navy, so that the United States may be able, if ever required, to maintain her rights wherever they may be. Furthermore, he will uphold the treaty rights of his country with firm determination. As regards home affairs, it does not seem probable that he will attempt to reduce the tariff. He may, indeed, push somewhat farther the policy of reciprocity. But it does not seem likely that he will interfere with the tariff. Apart from that, however, there is wide scope for a great policy. It is said sometimes that he has entered into a truce with the trusts. For ourselves, we very much doubt that. As far as we are able to understand President Roosevelt's policy, he has never desired or intended to make war upon the trusts. He has declared again and again that he is no enemy of any combination of capital which may be found useful to the country. But he has also maintained in the clearest language that great combinations of capital must be amenable to the law, and, that they may be so, must render full information. Would there be any hostility shown to the trusts if he were to take up in earnest this policy and carry it into effect? For ourselves, we think that it would be the best policy for the trusts themselves, so that if a trust is really hurtful it may be prevented from doing injury, and if it is not hurtful it may be relieved of public suspicion. There are other directions, as, for example, in civil service reform, in which there is much scope for the President's energy."

Something so very like this is said by that other organ of British finance, the London *Economist*, that it would be mere repetition to quote it. The most unfriendly comment is that of the anti-American *Saturday Review*, which beholds the "king of America" in Mr. Roosevelt, and which ventures to point out to him certain respects in which he can, in the next four years, ameliorate the condition of his native land:

"An honest and persistent endeavor to purify the methods of election might well be the first step in the last and most crucial stage of his career. We have his own passionate assurance that he comes to his post with his hands absolutely unfettered. By appealing to the general good sense of the American people we believe that he might also do something to remove two grave scandals in their public life, the appointment of judges by public election and the allotment of civil-service posts by the good pleasure of the party boss. It is a striking instance of the self-complacency of the ordinary American that he is contented with a system of staffing the judiciary which this country has abandoned since the days of the Stuarts, and the vote of a democracy is an even worse method of bestowing judgeships than the will of a king. No less is security of tenure in the civil service a necessity if thoroughly good work is to be got from it. The President might also find scope for his activity in a determined effort to reform some of the financial methods of his countrymen. If in short

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he can during the next four years do something to divert them from viewing political and international relations from the purely commercial standpoint, he will deserve well both of his own country and the world at large. It would be unfair to assume that Mr. Roosevelt will fail to employ the power entrusted to him to remedy some at least of those evils with which all the rest of the world knows his country to be cursed."

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND THE ROZHDESTVENSKY INVESTIGATION.

THE notion prevalent in London organs to the effect that the international investigation into what England styles "the North Sea outrage" must fix responsibility upon certain Russian officers seems, to the St. Petersburg press, evidence of the frailty of the human intellect. There is to be no fixing of responsibility, according to the leading dailies in the Czar's empire. Facts are to be ascertained—that is all. "The task confronting the commission of investigation," asserts the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "is to assemble and find out the truth. There is to be no trial of any one." The Russian Government, we are further informed, could never consent to the trial and punishment of its officials by any international body whatever. London newspapers are advised to note that carefully. The torpedo-boats—real or imaginary—which figure so conspicuously in the Russian side of the case, will have to be taken very seriously before the coming investigation is concluded, asserts the *Birzheviya Viedomosti*. "The firing on the fishing-boats," it adds, "can be regarded only as the result of misunderstanding. It is a misunderstanding which must remain incomprehensible to the British until the coming investigation has established the connection between the torpedo-boats and the fishing fleet."

The *Russ* (St. Petersburg), which prides itself upon being able to take a comprehensive view of the whole controversy, "unhampered by national considerations," is especially indignant at the tone of the London press in commenting upon Admiral Rozhdestvensky. It pronounces the imputations regarding the sobriety of his officers as "provocative" and even insulting to the Russian people. "The fact that a British statesman has ignored not only Admiral Rozhdestvensky's lucid explanation," it thinks, "but likewise the explanations of other Russian officers, has impressed the Russian public unfavorably." The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) would like it clearly understood, not only in England but in the United States, that a Russian naval officer "is presumably a gentleman," and that hints to the contrary may defeat the labors of the investigating commission. The *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), which has become desirous of placating England within a recent period, remarks that, however "sadly" the British public may be carried away by "a sensational press," the statesmen of England, "in correct appreciation of a historic occasion," will do their utmost to "clear the political horizon." This can be effected, it believes, only by a clear understanding of the Russian contention that "the facts have to be ascertained." Practically the entire Russian press denies with much vehemence—at a time when censorship is greatly relaxed—the English newspaper charge that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is disingenuous in his version of the North Sea episode.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES WILLIAM DE LA POER BERESFORD.

This Irishman has commanded England's channel squadron since last year and is, of all the admiralty's naval magnates, the most popular with the English people.

INCOMPETENCE OF RUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

THE Admiral Jessen, whose name has been connected so frequently with the exploits of the Vladivostok squadron, has been made the subject of more than one eulogy in the press of Paris at the very time when denunciation of him as incompetent was fiercest in London dailies. Nor is the Admiral the only commander regarding whom evidence is thus conflicting. The Paris *Figaro* is as likely as not to be praising the efficiency of a staff officer when the London *Mail* is "exposing" him as an inebriate. The alleged drunkenness of Russian officers inspires much English criticism. A wearer of the Czar's uniform, carried off by his comrades in arms after a drinking bout befuddling to every intellect, while the commander of the corps looked on "with indifference," presents no unusual sight, we are told in reliable English newspapers. But the reliable French newspapers seem unaware of these things. Now, however, an Italian correspondent, lately at Kuropatkin's headquarters, is given much space in the London *Times* to inform the world that all such charges are true, and that the incompetence of the Russian commanders exceeds belief. Kuropatkin has some good corps commanders and some able officers on his staff, it is admitted, but our authority appraises the merit of the majority thus:

"This crowd of brilliant actors of the Far Eastern drama is as heterogeneous as possible. Among them you can find persons of all nationalities—Poles, Germans, Esthonians, Southern and Northern Russians, Cossacks, and men from the Caucasus; of all religions—excepting Jews—Orthodox, Catholics, Protestants, and Mahometan; of all ages, from thirty to seventy; of all extractions, from the peasant to the highest nobility. You can find generals who have risen from the ranks (Mischenko); and others who have been educated in the most aristocratic cadet corps of Russia. Some have been through the Turkish wars, while others have never commanded so much as a battalion. Some of them are entrusted with important duties, while others have not succeeded in getting any command at all, and live idly at headquarters more or less satisfied with their extra campaigning allowances. Others there are who have already shown their incapacity, and have been obliged to resign, but tolerated at headquarters, where they receive full pay, and live in the hope that they will still have a chance. Some generals ride like Centaurs—Rennenkampf, for example—others are not able to sit on a horse, and others have broken their legs because they did attempt it. There are those who have been in the thickest of the fight—Samsonoff, for instance—and others who are not at home upon the battlefield, or have given all the orders during a battle from their railway saloon. Some are not able to read a map, and others are men of learning and clever generals, but you can count the latter on the five fingers of one hand. Some have given great trouble to the Japanese generals, and others have given trouble only to correspondents, Chinamen, and their brother generals. There are some who are honest and poor, like Daniloff, and others who apply all the powers of their mind, not to fighting, but to making as much money as they can out of the present war by all sorts of dishonest means. Few do their work honestly and thoroughly; the greater part are negligent, dissolute, and do not care about the war except in so far as their personal interests are concerned. I know of cases in which important papers were lost, and the General Staff did not know the location of the troops (this happened after the fall of the Taling pass); of cases when despatches were sent to regiments in places where they had never been (as occurred to the 12th Siberian

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Regiment), and of cases in which trains with stores and ammunition were sent to positions which were in the enemy's hands."

THE ZEMSTVO CRISIS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

THERE is no exact equivalent for the word "zemstvo" in any language of Western Europe, says a writer in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and the fact is interpreted as significant of the distinctively Muscovite character of Russian institutions. The London *Spectator* renders the term as "county council," and the Paris *Figaro* says it means "provincial representative body." The constituency of the zemstvo, according to the Paris *Temps*, has varied in recent years, thanks to the absolutist policy of the late M. von Plehve. In theory the members of the zemstvo are chosen partly by the masses of the people, partly by the small property-owners, and partly by the landed proprietors. In practise, the choice has lately been made by officially favored elements, the representative character of the zemstvo thus deteriorating considerably. Whatever the facts may be, as regards this particular point, it seems clear from European press comment that the zemstvo has been struggling for existence in the past two years, and that the new Minister of the Interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, is determined to come to its aid.

The grievance of the zemstvo on its institutional side has been set forth with boldness in the legal organ *Pravo* (St. Petersburg). The Minister of the Interior is told that the zemstvo has now no definite place in "the national life," seeming, in fact, to be merely tolerated. The class system prevailing in zemstvo elections should be abolished. Peasant interests should be brought more within the scope of the institution, and the property qualifications for voters in the elections should be done away with as much as possible. The district and provincial zemstvos should have a larger membership, and women should be permitted to vote at the elections. Interference with the taxing power of the zemstvo as well as restriction of its legislative capacity, practises to which the bureaucracy is said to be inclined, must cease.

The gulf which separates the policy of the assassinated von Plehve from that of his successor, all western European dailies agree, was opened by this question of the zemstvo. Von Plehve saw in the zemstvo the germ of a parliamentary system, says the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna). To avert what he deemed a menace, he resolved upon the practical elimination of the zemstvo from Russia's national life. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, on the other hand, believes in the zemstvo, his aim being to entrust to it an increasing authority in local self-government. Yet there is one point upon which the present Minister of the Interior is in accord with the policy of his murdered predecessor, as we are reminded by the Paris *Temps*. Both men are of the political school which decries parliamentary institutions. "Such institutions are not adapted to the genius of the Russian national life." But von Plehve believed that the zemstvo would develop a national parliament if left unchecked, whereas his successor insists that the zemstvo, rightly dealt with, can never give birth to national representative institutions. This, according to the European papers which are looked to for reliable details concerning St. Petersburg affairs, affords the clew to the present struggle between the reactionaries and the progressives at court. "A complicated crisis," observes the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which, with some other dailies, wonders if certain reactionary fears regarding the future of the zemstvo may not be too well founded. The problem of the zemstvo is studied at some length by the London *Times*:

"The masses of the Russian people are unfit for constitutional government of even the most conservative kind, as constitutional government is understood in Western Europe. They may become ripe for it some day, but that day will not dawn in our time. Upon that subject there is probably little practical difference between Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski and M. de Plehve himself. But the new Minister believes, rightly or wrongly, that the local representative institutions of the empire may be given greater freedom of action and larger opportunities without risk to the established system of government. 'I believe,' he says, 'in zemstvos.' He is satisfied, we are told, not only that these representative bodies can improve the condition of the lower classes, but that 'eventually they could give what the people want.' That is a profession of faith which is certain to arouse great excitement and great expectations in Russia, if it is permitted to spread among any considerable classes of the nation. The hopes of the *doctrinaire* liberals in Russia have been fastened upon the zemstvos since the creation of these unmistakably parliamentary and extremely democratic bodies in 1864. Those hopes have often languished, to be as often revived. Last December, it may be remembered, they received expression in the remarkable petitions which several zemstvos drew up, on a plan which had been preconcerted at private meetings of the Liberal party. The organizers of these petitions did not disguise their desire to limit the powers of the Autocrat and to obtain a constitution, and the machinery by which they hoped to accomplish their object was the very organization in which the new Minister of the Interior has proclaimed his faith. The ideal of the constitutional party has always been first to strengthen the zemstvos, and then to affiliate them. They hold that the affiliated local bodies would at once constitute a powerful engine for extorting a national assembly, and a kind of panel from which it could be returned.

"M. de Plehve agreed with the Liberals that these local representative institutions contained the germ of a national representative parliament, and accordingly he did not 'believe in zemstvos.' On the contrary, he did everything in his power to hamper their activities and to keep them under the direct control of the central government. It was with this object that he formulated his scheme for the establishment of a local government council which was to be dependent on the Ministry of the Interior. There were to be local experts on the council, but Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski's predecessor insisted that their presence there 'must certainly not call forth ideas of any kind of local representation,' and they were, therefore, not to be chosen either by the zemstvos or by the local assemblies of nobles, but to be appointed 'entirely at the pleasure of the Minister.' M. de Plehve's jealousy of any semblance of combined action between the zemstvos was extreme. Even when they proposed to cooperate for the relief of the sick and wounded in the war, he promptly forbade them to take action. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski has withdrawn the prohibition. A clearer proof of the antagonism between the views of the two statesmen on this momentous subject could hardly be desired."

The Czar himself is really a friend of the zemstvo, says the Paris *Temps*, and this paper is understood to speak with almost final authority upon such a point. The Czar, it assures us, has an enlightened sense of the needs of his people. He has definitely broken with the von Plehve school, but he has yet to outline a definite policy for the future. The same well-informed organ of the French Foreign Office says, in another editorial utterance:

"Without presuming to extend the comparison too far, present-day Russia might be likened to the France of the end of the eighteenth century. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski belongs to a nobility which suggests the French aristocracy when imbued with the ideas of the Encyclopedists, that aristocracy which so readily dubbed itself liberal, and which was destined in an outburst of enthusiasm to live through the night of August 4 (when it abolished its own aristocratic privileges). If the aristocracy really wishes to enter the path of political reform, it will have behind it a quite numerous party to which the name of 'constitutional reform' might be given, and which, far from dreaming of any radical transformation of the Russian governmental system, simply wants to give the monarchy the support of popular confidence.

"There is certainly a great difference between the timid reforms to which such a minister and such a class would adhere and the upheaval dreamed of not only by the revolutionary and terrorist socialist party, but also the peaceful and respectable party of legality—that of the democratic socialists. It remains to be seen which of the two policies is the most suited to the existing situation, and which will assure to the Russian Empire a continuous and normal development uninterrupted by those crises in growth to which children who have shot up too fast are liable. There is no other politics than the politics of reality. It is a misfortune that so many well-disposed persons should forget this. Neither a nation nor a

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government is transformed by means of *a priori* formulas, and every policy which does not take into account the contingent realities of the situations to which it is applied is doomed to prompt failure.

"For this reason it is allowable to think that a policy of reform in detail would be more advantageous to the rational and fruitful evolution of Russia than a policy of leaps and bounds."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN INDICTMENTS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

REFLECTION fails to convince the original European newspaper opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's project for a peace conference that good can possibly come of the undertaking. The objections are mainly of two kinds, the plan being pronounced immoral by some journals and Machiavellian by others. Much attention is also paid to its alleged ridiculous aspects. Thus the militarist and Bismarckian *Hamburger Nachrichten* discovers "the climax of all that is comical" in what, coming from President Roosevelt, it can only regard as a feeble emulation of Don Quixote. That, it concedes, might not be a fatal objection to a reassembly of the peace conference. It invites attention accordingly to the moral considerations involved, which it deems "very serious." The Great Architect of the Universe has made war a factor in the uplifting of the human race, neglect of the circumstance being a species of blasphemy. Consequently:

"In any event, we would give to our friends of peace once again the good advice to cease their propaganda. It beats in vain against the force of those considerations which make war inevitable. The impulse to make war is so intimately associated with the impulse of self-preservation among nations that the effort to eliminate it is as hopeless as would be an attempt to extinguish human selfishness as the mainspring of all human effort and achievement by merely denouncing it as inhuman and immoral. Only fools could think of undertaking such things. Ever since there began to be such a thing as world history, the development of nations and peoples has, as a rule, been accomplished by means of war. Why should there be a change all at once? Since we must regard war, in view of the philosophical-historical conception of Moltke, as 'an element in the divine order of the world,' it follows that those who would do away with it are acting in opposition to Divine Providence."

That the "sly Yankees" have made themselves a laughing-stock seems undeniable to a writer in the Vienna *Reichswehr*, who warns us, at the same time, that the American tendency at work here has serious as well as ludicrous features. The United States is, whatever professions it may make, a land of Jingoes:

"The Jingoism of the Americans already begins to be as intolerable as their perfidious commercial policy.

"If things go on like this, the Yankees will have to be spoken to through the medium of cannon. All Europe would cry out with joy if it were to come to the point of rapping the Yankees upon their grasping fingers, thus teaching them to keep to their own door. Even in England sentiments of this nature are beginning to prevail, notwithstanding the cousinship that is demonstratively emphasized at banquets and similar occasions, more especially as in the Far East America appears as the commercial and political competitor of England, and, like England, poses as the 'friend' of Japan."

Nor is there much change of view discernible in France, where we find the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) reiterating its first dubious conjectures regarding the embarrassments which may be entailed by a peace conference, while the organ of the French Foreign Office, the Paris *Temps*, says that "the general opinion has been that the proposition was premature."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

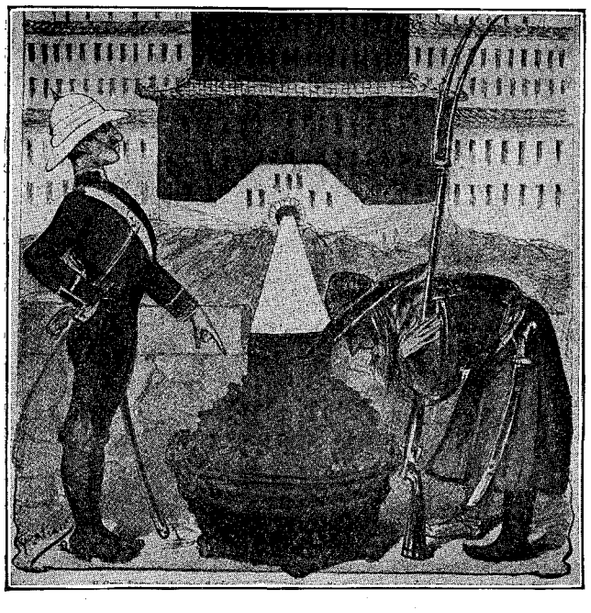
POINTS OF VIEW.

STOESSEL.—"What is to be noted above all in the defense of Port Arthur," says the London *Telegraph*, "is the supreme importance of the Man. General Stoessel's personal energy, it appears plain, has been the life and soul of the resistance."

HOPE FOR THE BALTIC SQUADRON.—"If the Combes Government fell early next session," says London *Truth*, "and a Doumèr-Lanessan-Lockroy cabinet replaced it, points might be stretched to afford the Russian squadron winter quarters at Saigon."

RUSSIA'S PRESTIGE IN ASIA.—"I am astonished to read in Eastern newspapers," writes Prof. Arminius Vambery in the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), "how immensely Russian prestige has suffered by her defeats in Manchuria. Turks, Persians, Arabs, Tartars, Afghans, all have lost their respect for Russia."

A COMING DISILLUSIONMENT.—"Little do the Jingoes who are yelling for the Jap to win know the rod they want to pickle," says a writer in the Sydney *Bulletin*, Australia's radical organ. "But, thank God! this war spells bankruptcy for the Japanese Government. At the best it can only hope to keep Russia back until next spring. . . . The Amen Corner will be hopelessly left behind when the 'Japanese gentleman' can afford to throw off his hypocrisy. It is really funny to hear him sum up parson, parson's wife, missionary woman, and the Christian creed. This when you are on terms of comparative intimacy. Grin? Yes, a lovely grin."



TIBETAN TREATY TERMS.
"The Lamas must pay the piper without naming the tune."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

DESIGN FOR A NATIONAL MEMORIAL.
What Australians fought for in South Africa.
—*Sidney Bulletin.*

"ALL FOR GOLD."

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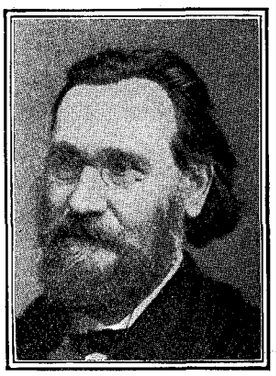
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MAN AND HIS DISHARMONIES.

THE NATURE OF MAN. By Prof. Elie Metchnikoff. Cloth, pp. xvii, 309. Price, $2.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF is the scientist to whom the world is indebted for the discovery of phagocytes, which have helped to remove some of the dread raised by the baneful microbes. That was all very well, but the professor now attempts, from the minute territory of scientific fact which he has won for the world, to conquer the whole realm of theologic as well as philosophic thought. He has been convinced by his biological studies that the relation between organism and environment which constitutes life is very imperfect in the case of the human animal, and that in consequence disharmonies arise in the digestive and reproductive systems. Owing to the change from vegetable to animal food, the bulk of nutritious matter required by man has become considerably less, and, therefore, the large intestines suffer from atrophy and want of exercise. Similarly the reproductive system in man is developed out of proportion to his needs, and disharmonies result which excite the apprehensions of moralists. As a consequence of all this, death comes earlier than it should, and leaves work unfulfilled, and a general tone of pessimism prevails.



PROF. ELIE METCHNIKOFF.

The professor is hopeful that science will overcome this pessimistic tone by averting disease and lengthening life, so that man shall die only after having fulfilled his office, and, therefore, given satisfaction to himself. One of the stages is the recognition of the fact that the phagocytes discovered by Professor Metchnikoff are the main causes of old age by eating up the pigments of the hair and the layers of the bones. Tho the professor claims to have proved that it is the macrophags which do this, he does not profess to have discovered any means of preventing their action, so that it is only a pious wish that science may one day retard death and remove the pessimistic conclusions of modern thought.

The book is, however, of interest apart from the somewhat wild conclusions to which it leads, dealing as it does with some of the most fundamental problems—food, death, and sex—from a novel standpoint, and in some directions with a wide knowledge of the pertinent facts. Like most materialistic efforts to deal with philosophical problems, it is naïvely superficial. But, at the same time, if the author does not see far, he at least sees clearly.

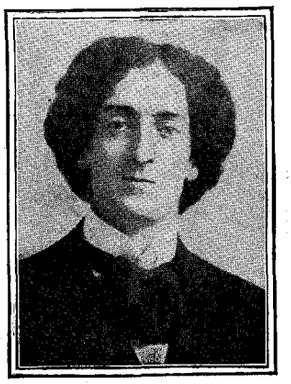
Professor Metchnikoff is perhaps most instructive where his subject-matter has least bearing upon the main line of argument. Thus, his chapter here on the Simian Origin of Man is one of the clearest and most up-to-date accounts of this subject which has been put before the public of recent years. The relation between bacteriology and life, on which the author is an expert, is cogently put forth in one of his later chapters, and the new and curious conception of immortality current among scientific men, who regard the lowest organisms as practically immortal while the higher ones suffer degeneration and death, is expounded by the author with full knowledge and skill. Altogether, a book which raises questions, even if it does not answer them.

HAUNTING TALES.

PAINTED SHADOWS. By Richard Le Gallienne. Cloth, 339 pp. Price, $1.50. Little, Brown & Co.

MR. LE GALLIENNE is now in his thirty-ninth year; his authorship covers about seventeen years, and the general contour of his literary output may be regarded as having taken provisional form. At one time English critics besought him to spread his charming arabesques on a somewhat less flimsy and more varied medium. His answer was: "The Religion of a Literary Man," "The Romance of Zion Chapel," "Travels in England," and the critique on Kipling. But the promise of his early poetry has not been kept. He shines rather as a writer of poetic prose than as a writer of verse; and his prose—consisting of criticism, study, travel, essays, short stories, and novels—has been in the main essentially a continuation of the "Prose Fancies." It was said of him a number of years ago, "His mission is to embroider"; and, without disparagement, a literary embroiderer he may still be distinctively called. Embroidery, however, it undoubtedly is of a very high order—embracing imagination, fancy, wit, epigram, delicacy, grace, as well as searching pathos, exquisite description, a delectable style, and not always lacking moral strength. Delicacy—fragility even—of tracery is Mr. Le Gallienne's crowning charm when at his best. He is not for the many, but the few.

This latest volume, with its characteristic title, contains twelve pieces, each mingling, as usual in the author's fiction, story and essay (one piece indeed is pure essay). Several, or all of them, have been previously published in periodicals. Parts of the volume are equal to Mr. Le Gallienne's best. In "The Youth of Lady Constantia," discriminating readers will find fullest measure of distinction. It is a striking fancy, beautifully told, and holding a noble truth. Here are some sentences from it:



RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

"If you see a lady riding through the woods, like a holy candle borne with a great hush of holiness down the glades, how long do you wait till you offer her your heart and your lance and your life? Do you wonder: How, and How, and How? Do you wonder at anything at all except: O God, is it possible she will take me for her servant? Is it possible that some day she will give me the deeps of her eyes?"

Next in choiceness comes "The Shadow of the Rose," with "Poet, take thy Lute!" a close third. "The First Church of the Restoration" is portentous as purporting to foreshadow (*seriously*, the author says in a note) an early restoration, in Europe and America, of the ancient Greek paganism. "Fragoletta" might have been written by Hawthorne or Poe. "Beauty's Portmanteau," a choice English country-house story delightfully told, is slightly marred by two ill-constructed sentences; and the last three tales, while very clever, are on a somewhat lower plane than the others. Of the inlaid poetry—and haunting some of the stanzas are—we as usual often find ourselves asking, Were the verses written to fit the story or the story fashioned to frame the verse?

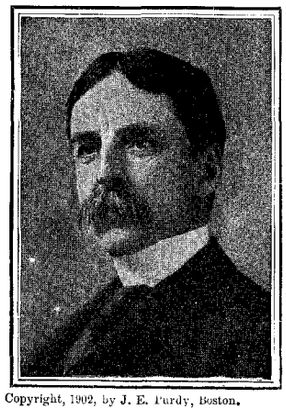
All who are "in the know" in literature will read "Painted Shadows," reenjoying the things they have enjoyed before.

A PROBLEM NOVEL.

THE UNDERCURRENT. By Robert Grant. Cloth, 480 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"THE UNDERCURRENT" is a novel that demands attention for several reasons. As a work of fiction it is interesting, not so much for its plot as for its portrayal of character. In Mrs. Randolph Wilson, a widow of forty-five, Judge Grant has set forth an exquisite woman of a most unusual type. She is worth millions, and does not misuse a penny of them. She is a model of "light and sweetness." With a Greek's passion for beauty, she has a Christian's loyalty to duty, and "does good" in the sanest and most efficient manner. The creation of such a character is as creditable to the author's taste as to his brain. She is thoroughly human, knows, and is of, her world, and yet guides her course by a star which neither rises nor sets in society.

Although Judge Grant is apparently impersonal in the conduct of his story, the thing to which the whole converges is something in which he is conjecturably partizan. The majority will feel that he has taken a brief for divorce under justifying circumstances. All the arguments for and against the solubility of the matrimonial bond are put in the mouths of the characters; but as the chief disputants are Gordon Perry, a level-headed, keen lawyer, and the Rev. Mr. Prentiss, a model Episcopalian minister of the "up-to-date," great-city type, the *pro* and the *con* are presumably advanced to the best of Judge Grant's ability. His characters argue fairly and logically, yet the main point to many in the argument for the indissolubility of marriage is not brought out strongly enough: to wit, that it is considered to be Christ's dictate.



Copyright, 1902, by J. E. Purdy, Boston.

ROBERT GRANT.

Constance Stuart is a clean-hearted woman of more than average ability. As a young woman she married a specious, cheap sort of man, who finally forsook her, taking her money but leaving two children for her to support. She takes up nobly her shattered life, and through the assistance of Mrs. Randolph Wilson ultimately attains a position where she and her children are fairly provided for. Then Gordon Perry and she fall in love with each other, as well they might. She is a good Church woman, and after consultation with Mr. Prentiss decides that she can not marry without going against her conscience. Later Perry suffers failure in a bill he has tried to get

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through the legislature, and she promptly writes to him that she will become his wife. She gives the clew to her mental attitude when she tells Mrs. Wilson:

"I love him, and I feel that I have been trifling with love. I am sure at least of this: that it is better for the world that two people like him and me should be happy than live apart out of deference to a bond that is a mere husk. . . . As Gordon says, the ban of the Church when the law gives one freedom is nothing but a fetich. I can not follow the Church in this. To do so would be to starve my soul for the sake of a false ideal—a false beauty cultivated for the few alone, as you have intimated, at the expense of the great heart of humanity. . . . When the news of his defeat came, I felt I must go to him if he would let me."

Judge Grant has shown in two other divorce cases in the book the indecent attitude of the worldly rich toward the marriage bond.

If Constance, in being true to her heart, is false to her religious standards, Loretta Davis is almost impossibly true to her low sex standard. As a result of her infatuation for a man, she becomes the mother of a girl baby whom she tries to abandon. She is too philosophic, too consistently logical in her acceptance of the situation, and suggests a made character rather than a possible human being.

NAPOLEONICA.

HE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE IN SOUTHERN ITALY. By R. M. Johnston. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. xxi, 408; ix, 232. Price, $5.00 The Macmillan Company.

WELLINGTON. By William O'Connor Morris. Cloth, pp. xix, 398. Price, $1.35. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NAPOLEONIC STUDIES. By Holland Rose, Litt.D. Cloth, pp. xii, 398. Price, $2.50. The Macmillan Company.

THE attraction of Napoleon for the historic student waxes rather than wanes with the increase of years that intervene between us and his meteoric career. Of recent years much good work has been done by English and American historical students to probe the inner motives of the emperor's enigmatic actions. Mr. Fisher's monograph on "The Napoleonic Policy in Germany," Mr. Rose's new biography, and Gen. Dodge's studies of Napoleonic strategy have all appeared within the last year or so, and here we have, making simultaneous appearance on our table, no less than four volumes dealing with the same fascinating subject; for it must be recognized that William O'Connor Morris's life of Wellington is at least half filled with references to Napoleon and his generals, and among its illustrations are no less than two portraits of the emperor. It has often been stated that hatred attracts as much as love, and it would seem that the hereditary antipathy which England has for "Boney" has given rise to these elaborate studies of certain portions of his career.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Among these Mr. Johnston's book is perhaps the most original and important, though it is after all the most remote from the center of events. He treats of that curious episode in Southern Italy when Napoleon puts successively his brother Joseph and his brother-in-law Murat on the throne of the two Sicilies. The account of the latter's career is quite enigmatic, and presents his character in a somewhat more attractive color than it is usually presented in by those who regard him as the *beau sabreur*. But the chief interest and novelty of Mr. Johnston's researches lie in his account of the Carbonari rising against the Bourbons with the fall of the Napoleonic empire, and it is, therefore, a sort of historic *hors d'œuvre*. He claims that in this movement is the beginning of the Risorgimento of modern Italy. It is at any rate a distinct addition to English literature.

Mr. Rose's book consists of parerga and paralipomena for his life of Napoleon. It is tolerably miscellaneous in character, and deals with such topics as the idealists' revolt against Napoleon, the religious belief of Napoleon, Napoleon and British commerce, and the British food supply in the Napoleonic war. Besides this there is a very careful analysis of the value of the Prussian cooperation at Waterloo. All these are topics of general as well as special interest, and the main points relating to them are put with great clearness by Mr. Rose, who has rapidly made his way to the front as the expert on the emperor. This volume alone will add to his reputation for careful examination of sources and sound judgment in connecting them together.

William O'Connor Morris's life of Wellington was intended by the author as a pendant to his life of Napoleon in the same series. It is more distinctly military, and his treatment culminates in a very elaborate account of the crowning victory of Waterloo. While careful and trustworthy, the book is somewhat stodgy, and scarcely lends itself to pleasant perusal.

CELTIC STORIES OF LOVE AND WAR.

IN THE CELTIC PAST. By Anna MacManus. Cloth, 120 pp. Price, $0.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE PASSIONATE HEARTS. By Anna MacManus. Cloth, 127 pp. Price, $0.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE Celts are indeed a race with a past, and, if these legends and stories of war and love remind us that that past is gory with the wreaking of primitive passion, they also show that it is glorious with heroic deeds and splendid audacities, charged through and through with dramatic and poetic interest. The touchstone of all human nature is emotion, and that of Irish human nature emphatically so. Hot-hearted and hot-headed, the Celt sings and fights his way to dominion over the imaginations and sympathies of other races of steadier pulse and cooler brain.

"In the Celtic Past" contains nine stories, all of which are legendary and, so far as any sense of everyday congruity and probability are concerned, they might as well have been laid in fairyland. But tho their setting is mythical, the beings they embody are individually and intensely real. They have an atmosphere of actuality. They have life. These wonder-tales are narrated, too, with the simplicity, ease, and vigor that mark the work of a true artist; and there is such a singularly happy fitting of style to theme that they might well be sung in the stately halls they celebrate, to the weird melody of the harper, for they are indeed the words of a bard, and read most musically.

All are drawn from the second and third strata of Irish legend, dealing (1) with mortals with fairy blood, all of whom have superhuman strength, but who know age and death; and (2) with the Fenian cycle, telling the deeds of Finn MacCumhail and his companions, as related by Ossian, son of Finn, and being set against a background of Christianity. But the reader does not need a knowledge of Irish legendary history to appreciate the tales, so simply and carefully are they told. If one quickens at the name of Achilles or Odysseus and Penelope he will respond to the charm of Conal Cearnarch and of Diamurid O'Duibhne and Grainne. Indeed, the Celtic and Greek mythologies have a common parentage in that old foundation of Græco-Celtic legend that existed before the separation of the two races, at that unknown period when the Hellenes went to dwell in the warm plains and along the splendid coasts of the southern peninsula, and the Celts journeyed to cold valleys and mist-laden regions of Western Europe.

Lady Gregory has also done much work in the material from which these stories are drawn, but what she has written differs from the work of our author in the same way that work of the head differs from work of the heart. From Lady Gregory to Mrs. MacManus is like going from the placid waters of a loch to the banks of a rushing stream or mist-wrapped waterfall with its sudden freshness, its leap, its call in the air.

In the volume entitled "The Passionate Hearts" the singularly fine genius of the author achieves much in the way of a clear and penetrative insight into human motives and emotional crises, and a sure grasp upon whatever is significant and vital in lives of the lowly—for all the scenes of these half dozen stories of Irish life are laid among the lowly. "The Passionate Hearts of Inisgloir" is a short and rapidly moving drama of passionate love, perfidy, and consummate vengeance. It is the faithful study of the heart of a woman of exceptionally noble nature—a woman who can love profoundly but not unworthily, and whose ardor of passion is changed to swift disdain when her double-minded lover himself unveils his duplicity.

COMPLETION OF JOHN FISKE'S HISTORIES.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. Cloth, 338 pp. Price, $4.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE series of works on American history from the brilliant pen of the late John Fiske is completed by the present beautiful volume which deals with the rise and fall of New France, and the development of the English colonies of America in the stubborn struggle with their Gallic rival. It brings the history of the country down to the year 1763, closing with the capture of Louisburg and Quebec by General Wolfe.

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A valuable episode in this long chapter of colonial history is Mr. Fiske's account of witchcraft in Salem village—perhaps the fairest and most authentic description of Cotton Mather's real character and attitude on the subject of witchcraft which has ever been printed. While Mather believed in witchcraft on the authority of Scripture, his ideas about curing or abolishing this diabolic distemper were not in harmony with those of, for instance, Sir Matthew Hale, who had condemned people to death on this charge only four and twenty years before. If Mather's rules of evidence had been observed, not a single witch would have been hung at Salem.

A most valuable feature of this work is the number of maps and charts, fac-similes of the prints and portraits by which it is enriched. Not a single one of these is otiose, or calculated merely for show or embellishment. They all add elucidation and interest to the text, and complete the work as a monument of the research, conscientiousness, and the literary genius of the lamented author.

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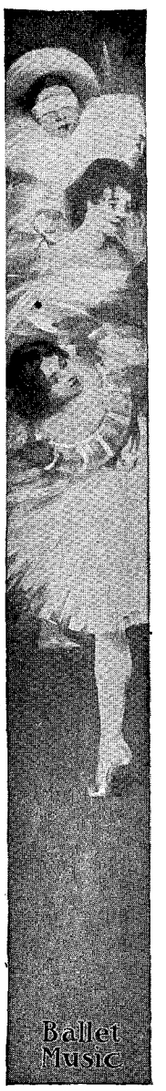

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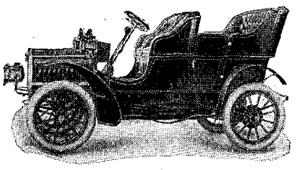

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"The Struggle for America." R. P. Brorup. (North and South Publishing Company, Fitzgerald, Ga., paper, 25c.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

"Give Thanks, O Heart."

By EDWIN MARKHAM,

AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE," ETC.

Give thanks, O heart, for the high souls
That point us to the deathless goals—
For all the courage of their cry
That echoes down from sky to sky;
Thanksgiving for the armèd seers
And heroes called to mortal years—
Souls that have built our faith in man,
And lit the ages as they ran.

Lincoln, Mazzini, Lamennais,
Living the thing that others pray;
Cromwell, St. Francis, and the rest,
Bearing the God-fire in the breast—
These are the sons of sacred flame,
Their brows marked with the secret name;
The company of souls supreme,
The conscripts of the mighty Dream.

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They went the way when ways were rough;

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Held the long purpose, and believed;
They, when the face of God grew dim,
Held thro' the dark and trusted Him—
Brave souls that fought the mortal way
And felt that faith could not betray.

Give thanks for heroes that have stirred
Earth with the wonder of a word.
But all thanksgiving for the breed
Who have bent destiny with deed—
Souls of the high, heroic birth,
Souls sent to poise the shaken Earth,
And then called back to God again
To make Heaven possible for men.

—*From the Independent.*

At Bay.

By MAY BYRON.

My child is mine.
Blood of my blood, flesh of my flesh is he,
Rocked on my breast and nurtured at my knee,
Fed with sweet thoughts ere ever he drew breath,
Wrested in battle through the gates of death.
With passionate patience is my treasure hoarded,
And all my pain with priceless joy rewarded.

My child is mine.
Nay, but a thousand thousand powers of ill
Dispute him with me; lurking wolf-like still
In every covert of the ambushed years.
Disease and danger dog him: foes and fears
Bestride his path, with menace fierce and stormy.
Help me, O God! these are too mighty for me!

My child is mine.
But pomp and glitter of the garish world
May wean him hence; while, tenderly unfurled
Like a spring leaf, his delicate spotless days
Open in blinding sunlight. And the blaze
Of blue and blossom, scents and songs at riot,
May woo him from my wardenship of quiet.

My child is mine.
Yet all his gray forefathers of the past
Challenge the dear possession: they o'ercast
His soul's clear purity with dregs and lees
Of vile unknown ancestral impulses:
And viewless hands, from shadowy regions groping,
With dim negation frustrate all my hoping.

My child is mine.
By what black fate, what ultimate doom accurs'd,
Shall be that radiant certainty revers'd?
Tho hell should thrust its fiery gulfs between,
Tho all the heaven of heavens should intervene,
Bound with a bond not God Himself will sever
The babe I bore is mine for ever and ever.
My child is mine.

—*From the London Spectator.*

Ballad of the Sinful Lover.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

Four years he sinned, because she died—
With base corroding anodyne
He numbed the noble pain in him,
Four years he herded with the swine.

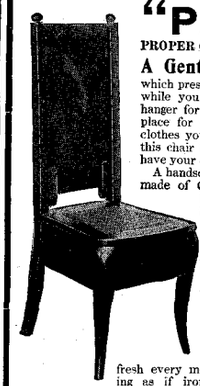
And then at last he died and went,
With hurry of immortal feet
To seek in the Eternal Life
The face that he had died to meet.

Up all the stairways of the sky
Laughing he ran, at every door
Of the long corridors of heaven
He knocked and cried out "Heliodore!"

In shining rooms sat the sweet saints,
Each at her little task of joy;
Old eyes all young again with heaven,
Watched angel girl and angel boy.

And o'er the fields of Paradise,
Scattered like flowers the lovers passed,
All rainbows—saying each to each
Heaven's two words: "At last! At last!"

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT



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which presses **and creases** your trousers while you sleep, and provides an improved hanger for your coat and vest—and a handy place for your slippers or shoes. It's the clothes you wear every day that you neglect; this chair is so convenient that it is easier to have your clothes look well than otherwise.

A handsome, strongly built piece of furniture, made of Quartered Oak, Golden Finish or Birch Mahoganized. Indispensable in a gentleman's apartment. Low enough to be comfortable when you lace your shoes.

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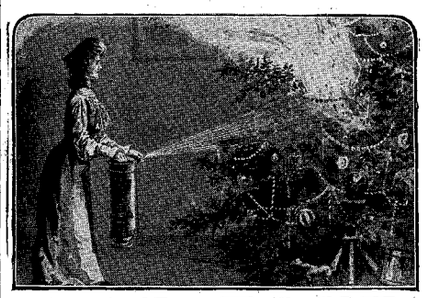

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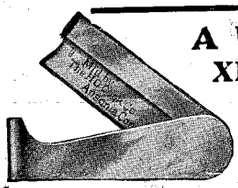

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But nowhere in that place of peace
Found he the face that was his own,
Till, on a sudden by a stream
He found her sitting all alone.

With outstretched hands, he cried her name;
She turned on him her quiet eyes:
"Who art thou that so foul with sin
Darest to walk in Paradise?"

Amazed, he answered: "If I sinned,
My sin was sorrow for thy sake;
The pain, O Heliodore, the pain!
I sinned—O lest my heart should break."

"I know thee not," the saint replied,
"Thy sorrow is all changed to sin;"
And, moving toward a golden door,
She turned away, and entered in.

—*From Harper's Magazine.*

The Lookout's Song.

By E. C.

Staring, staring into the night,
Till the dawn lifts rose and green;
Or moves still gray on a silver tide,
While a wide sea sleeps on either side,
And the slim ship sleeps between.

Staring, staring into the night,
Beneath the starlit sky.
Far away there's a white foam flake,
And low in the sea the new stars wake,
As a passing ship goes by.

Staring, staring into the night,
As we slip by an unknown shore.
What does it hold, that land unseen?
Thoughts like tears for what has been,
Or the hope of something more?

Staring, staring into the night,
The pitiless waiting night.
Till faint and low my heart's bird sings,
And my hopes grow frail as the sea-birds' wings
That break against the light.

—*From the London Outlook.*

Brynhilda's Immolation.

(*Götterdämmerung.*)

Rendered into English by Richard Le Gallienne.

Fly home, ye ravens, and forewarn your lords
What ye have heard of doom here on the Rhine!
Go to Brynhilda's rock,—where Loki burns;
Yea! go, and to Valhalla bide him haste—
For the doomed twilight of the gods is nigh.
Thus—with my torch, I fire the walls of heaven!

You that I leave behind abloom with life,
Mark well what now I speak, you that shall watch
The face of Siegfried and Brynhilda fade
To fiery embers; you that shall behold
The three Rhine-daughters sink back with their ring:
All this behold, gaze through the northern night,
And if in heaven appears a sacred glow,
Know that Valhalla's end is what you see!

And when the gods have vanished like a breath,
And without rulers I have left the world,

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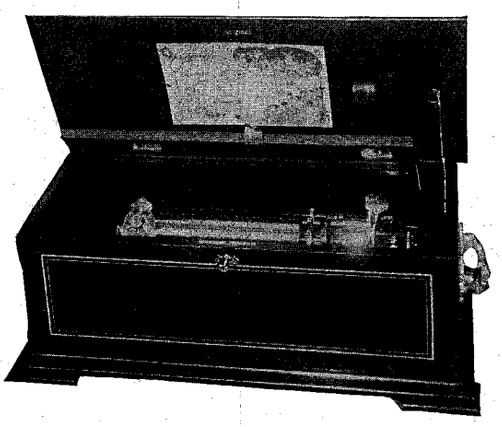
Nothing more sumptuous, more fascinating, more enduring could be found for a Christmas present. What a splendid and ideal gift for a husband to give his wife; how truly and lastingly appreciated as a token from a wife to her husband. Who does not love music in the home? Who could fail to enjoy this superb box? It is a real treasure for all.

SIZE

The box is equipped with three 6-tune cylinders, giving eighteen tunes in all. The cylinders are 7½ inches long. The handsome inlaid rosewood case is 25 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 9 inches deep. It is a big, handsome music box.



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This box is equipped with the most exquisite, highly polished, rich rosewood case with ebonized molded base, heavy ornamental handles, etc.; all metal parts heavily nickel-plated, giving to the whole a sumptuous appearance.

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MUSIC BOX

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WORKMANSHIP—Every feature of the workmanship of this box and the materials used in its construction is of the highest obtainable quality. We are the oldest music box manufacturers in the United States, and we devote particular care to the selection of all materials used and to every detail of construction.

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TUNE INDICATOR—This is a dial with figures corresponding to those on the programme card, and a hand controlled by the motion of the cylinder and pointing to the number of the tune playing.

TUNE SKIPPER—By means of this mechanism the cylinder can be set at once on any desired tune.

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L. D. *Name*.....

Address.....

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This my heart's treasure I bequeath to it:
Not goods, nor gold, nor splendor as of gods,
Nor house, nor castle, nor a lordly state,—
Not all the hollow usages of earth,
Its cruel cants and customs and decrees,
Vex him, who blessed alike in sorrow or joy,
Hath Love—hath Love—if only he hath Love!
—*From the Delineator.*

The Star in the West.

By Arthur Colton.

The world has lost its old content;
With girded loins and nervous hands
The age leads on; her sharp commands
Ring over plains and table-lands
Of this wide watered continent.

Who calls the poor in spirit blest?
The rich in spirit win their own.
Hark to the war's shrill bugles blown!
Look to the rippling banner thrown
Outstreaming in the west!

Who says the meek inherit here?
The earth is theirs whose hands are strong
Work for the night comes, art is long.
Onward the keen, stern faces throng.
Quick-eyed, intent, sincere.

Our life has lost its ancient rest.
The pale blue flower of peace that grows
By cottage wall and garden close.
Star in the east, ah, whither goes
This star that leads us west?
—*From the Atlantic Monthly.*

The Building of the Barn.

By Ernest Crosby.

There is a clamor of hammers striking nails into resounding wood, and of trowels clinking against stone, here where they are building the great stone barn. . . .

It takes four or five strokes of the hammer to send the nail home, and each series of strokes forms a little musical motif of itself in the rising scale, with a dull thud at the end like a hand muffling the chords of an instrument.

The hollow roof, partly open to the sky, reverberates every note.

Two men are planing and sawing boards to proper dimensions on a pair of wooden horses, and the overseer is balancing himself on the bare beams and measuring the spaces with a footrule.

The hoarse drone of the saw grows lower and lower, until the end of each board drops, splintered at the corner onto the floor.

At the end of the barn we see the masons at work near the top of the narrowing wall, on a scaffold raised inside the building.

They stand in relief against the sky, like a frieze. . .

There is much more here than a stone barn a-building, and a handful of workmen.

The fires are here that welded the clay into blue-stone and slate in Palæozoïc ages.

The forests of yellow-pine of Georgia that furnished the timber are here, and the great primeval trees from whose cones those forests sprang.

The men are here who first deserted their mountain caverns and built the earliest stone-cave in the open.

The man is here, too, who shaped the first knife of

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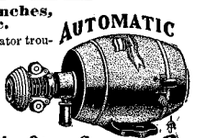

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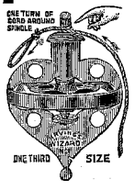

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flint, and he who laid it aside for iron, and the one who first imitated thorns in metal and dreamed of nails, and the original tamer of horses, and the framer of ladders and modeler of wheels.

Vulcan is here and Tubal Cain and Thor and all the great artisans and inventors.

The new stone barn is indeed the workshop of gods and demi-gods and their very temple.

It is rooted, nave, transept and choir, in the inmost heart of the first Creation.

Here converge all the forces of the past and the thoughts of every epoch.

Our materials, tools, minds, bodies, instincts and aspirations are all a heritage, and heirship seems to be our chiefest function.

We are at the narrow neck to which all the sands of eternity are crowding and through which they are dropping.

And as all the past led down to our barn, so the future spreads out before it.

How many generations of horses and kine, brothers and benefactors of men, will be comfortably housed in the crypt of this temple!

How many animals of all kinds, two-legged and four-legged and with and without feathers, will it feed!

How it will sow life broadcast: life which will swell out forever widening in geometrical progression!

And when, sooner or later, its final voyage is over, what new creative forces will issue from every plank and seam! . . .

—*From The Craftsman.*

Stains.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

The three ghosts on the lonesome road
Spake each to one another,
"Whence came that stain about your mouth
No lifted hand may cover?"
"From eating of forbidden fruit,
Brother, my brother."

The three ghosts on the sunless road
Spake each to one another,
"Whence came that red burn on your foot
No dust or ash may cover?"
"I stamped a neighbor's hearth-flame out,
Brother, my brother."

The three ghosts on the windless road
Spake each to one another,
"Whence came that blood upon your hand
No other hand may cover?"
"From breaking of a woman's heart,
Brother, my brother."

"Yet on the earth clean men we walked,
Glutton and Thief and Lover;
White flesh and fair it hid our stains
That no man might discover."
"Naked the soul goes up to God,
Brother, my brother."

—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Compensation.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Because I had loved so deeply,
Because I had loved so long,
God in his great compassion
Gave me the gift of song.

Because I have loved so vainly,
And sung with such faltering breath,
The Master in infinite mercy
Offers the boon of Death.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

Awarded the Gold Medal at the World's Fair in St. Louis

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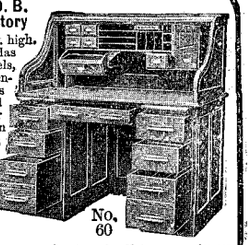

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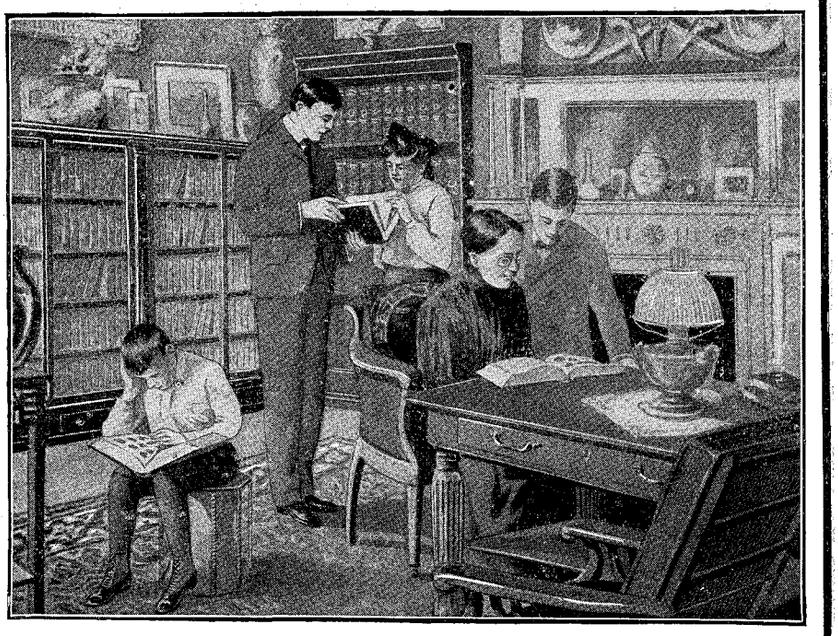

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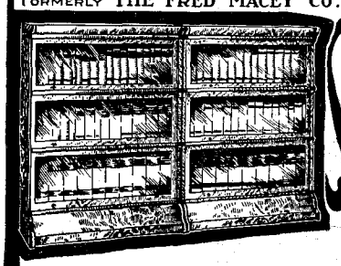

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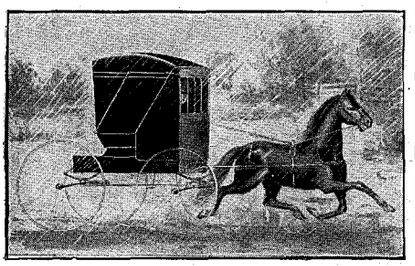

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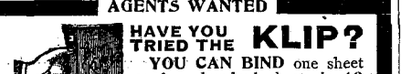

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PERSONALS.

Generous With Roses.—A pleasant story about Andrew Carnegie is told by a tourist from Scotland in the New York *Tribune:*

"At Skibo Castle Mr. Carnegie had during the summer a beautiful rose garden. There were thousands of red and white and yellow roses always blooming there, and the villagers were free to saunter in the garden paths to their hearts' content.

"One day the head gardener waited upon Mr. Carnegie.

"'Sir,' he said, 'I wish to lodge a complaint.'

"'Well?' said the master.

"'Well, sir,' the gardener began, 'I wish to inform you that the village folk are plucking the roses in your rose garden. They are denuding your rose trees, sir.'

"'Ah,' said Mr. Carnegie, gently, 'my people are fond of flowers, are they, Donald? Then you must plant more.'"

Senator Hoar's College Life.—Some years ago, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, the late Senator George F. Hoar wrote to President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, regarding his life at Harvard. His class numbered sixty-six, and among the members were Charles Eliot Norton, Francis J. Child, and George M. Lane, all of whom were for many years eminent teachers at Harvard. Hoar said in his letter:

"I wasted very largely my four years at Harvard. The education there from '42 to '46 was far inferior to what can be obtained now in very humble institutions. But somehow the young men who were not good scholars and who were not industrious seemed to derive a great deal of advantage, both in the way of refinement and actual learning and moral and mental discipline, from their contact with the University.

"The things which I think were of most benefit to me were the recitations to Doctor Walker in Ethics and Mental Philosophy. We studied Dugald Stewart and Jouffroy in Mr. Channing's translation, and Cousin. The pupil was expected to master the argument in the textbook and recite it sufficiently at length to have required of him a clear statement of the author's thoughts in his own language. That was an excellent discipline. I also found great advantage in reading the Georgias of Plato, to which I have been inclined to attribute whatever skill I had in cross-examining witnesses when I came to the bar. We had no instruction of any sort of value in elocution. Professor Channing, who examined our themes and heard us recite in Whately's Rhetoric and in Bishop Lowth's Grammar, was of no service, except to a few of his pupils. His habit was to receive the pupil's theme, take it home with him, bring it back in a week, call the pupil to a seat by his table, and sneer at the performance in the presence of the class. The result was that unless the youth was especially self-confident and plucky it took all the starch out of him. I never sat down to write a theme without fancying that grinning and mocking countenance looking over my shoulder.

"The fault of Harvard in those days was an overfastidiousness and a use of ridicule and criticism instead of encouragement and sympathy. I am surprised in looking back upon those days that I and my classmates got off as well as we did."

Sheridan's Other Ride.—A veteran who enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment when he was thirteen years and three months old, and who, in 1864, became orderly to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, tells in the Boston *Globe* how he took part in an earlier ride at Winchester than that which made the general famous. The veteran says:

One day in the dead of winter, when matters were pretty quiet, there was quite a fall of snow at Winchester, and it occurred to Sheridan that he ought to have a sleigh-ride. A pair of old runners was found in some one's vacated stable, and the problem of a body for the runners was solved by some roving soldiers who ran across an old bathtub in a deserted home, and brought it to headquarters. "Just the thing," said Sheridan.

The blacksmiths were ordered to prepare the outfit for use as a sleigh. They did their best. The old tub

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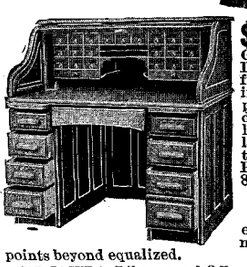

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was attached to the runners, a pole was put on for a pair of horses, and with numerous buffalo-robes the turnout was made to look like a respectable family affair. Then the horses, a bay and a white, were hitched to the improvised sleigh. "Jump in, orderly," said Sheridan. I took a seat at the general's side.

"What's the matter with this, orderly?" said the general, as he whipped up the horses. Having all I could do to hold on, I made no reply. The old bath-tub, at the rate we were going, was liable to drop to pieces at any moment.

"Now, orderly," said the general, "if that white horse had a little more mud on him he would be a better match for the bay."

I said nothing, but I thought the white horse would get all the mud he wanted. Much to my relief, the general soon espied a lady whom he knew and asked her to take a ride. She gladly accepted the invitation, altho if she had known what kind of contrivance Sheridan was navigating she probably would have declined the honor of a spin with the commanding general.

"Well, orderly," said Sheridan, "I guess you will have to walk back." I walked back willingly, and Sheridan survived his sleigh-ride in a bath tub to drive Early out of the valley and be in at the finish at Appomattox.

She Taught Him Tact.—The late Louis Fleishmann, the millionaire baker, not only distributed food to poor men in the "bread-line" he had established in New York, but he also got these men employment. He went among them, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and conversed with them, and the delicacy of his questions to them, the care he took not to hurt their feelings, was remarkable. One day when a reporter complimented Mr. Fleishmann on this tact of his, the philanthropist replied:

"The more unfortunate and wretched people are, the more sensitive they are; the more easily they are wounded. The public does not bear this fact enough in mind.

"And yet it is a fact that is continually being proved—sometimes pathetically, sometimes humorously. It was proved humorously to a friend of mine last summer in Scotland.

"He was making a walking tour. He was climbing mountains and viewing lakes and torrents. One morning on a quiet road he met a young woman, tall and comely, who walked barefooted.

"Surprised, my friend stopped the young woman and said:

"'Do all the people hereabouts go barefooted?'

"She answered:

"'Some of them do, and the rest mind their business.'"

He Defied the Grand Duke.—Occasionally a story gets out of Russia which, as the Springfield *Republican* says, shows that not every one in that down-trodden country is afraid of the Czar and the grand dukes. *The Republican* repeats this one:

The largest labor employer and one of the richest men in the empire is Morozoff, of Moscow. Recently Grand Duke Serge sent for him and told him that his contribution to the war fund had not been large enough. Morozoff said that he thought it had been, as he had given $500,000 worth of cloth from which to

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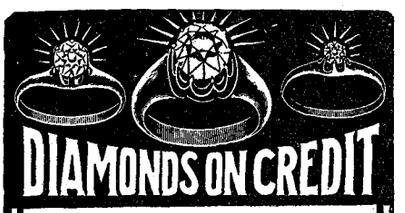

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make uniforms for the army. He said that he would not give more unless ft could be assured that none of the officials or grand dukes would steal it. Serge immediately demanded an explanation for such *lèse majesté*, and got it. Morozoff said that he had seen his gift of cloth for sale in a Moscow cloth dealer's shop. The grand duke demanded a retraction or said that Morozoff could have his passports to leave Russia never to return. He asked for them at once and telegraphed to his managers to close all his factories, thus throwing 150,000 people out of work. This brought the grand duke to his senses and the Czar made him apologize to Morozoff.

Not Available.—Francis Curtis, author of the "History of the Republican Party," had charge of the literary department at the Republican national headquarters in New York. The other day, relates the New York *Sun*, a gentleman called to sell to the committee something he had written on Republican issues. Mr. Curtis looked over the manuscript and handed it back to the visitor.

"That's fine," said Mr. Curtis, "it is well written and it is a valuable campaign document."

"Well I think $100 would be a fair price for it," said the caller, "and you can have it for that."

"I'm afraid I can not use it this year," said Mr. Curtis.

"But it may not be appropriate in the next presidential campaign, and you have just stated yourself that it is an excellent piece of work. There is still plenty of time to have it printed and distributed before election day," the man insisted.

"Yes, there would be time for that," said Mr. Curtis in his calmest tones, "but we are not sending out chestnuts. The Republican national committee of 1900 paid me $500 for that very same pamphlet. I wrote it myself four years ago. Good day."

How Hanna Saved John Ellsler.—Perhaps no other of the many anecdotes which have been told of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, says *Success*, shows more clearly the man's true greatness, his steady loyalty to his friends, and, withal, his innate business shrewdness, than the following about the strong right hand of helpfulness, which he once held out, in time of need, to old John Ellsler, the dramatic manager.

About the time that Mr. Hanna took up his home in Cleveland, Mr. Ellsler, whose career is, to-day, one of the traditions of the American stage, built the Euclid Avenue Opera House there. He had put practically all his money into the venture, so that, when some enemies started to drive him to the wall, with the intention of buying in the property at some merely nominal figure, they had very little trouble in forcing the house into the hands of the sheriff. Mr. Hanna had met Ellsler, and liked him; moreover, he felt that the effort to bring the best "shows" into the West was one that deserved well; so, on the day of the sale, he was on the edge of the crowd that had gathered to see the new theatre change hands.

The bidding ran well, with Mr. Hanna always a little in the lead, till, at length, it went to him. Then he made Mr. Ellsler his manager on shares, backed him up generously, and, in general, so guided and guarded the destinies of the house that, at length, it passed again into Mr. Ellsler's sole control, the transaction having proved, financially, advantageous for all concerned.

When Our Rulers Jest.—This story regarding James Jeffery Roche is taken from the Springfield *Republican*:

On a recent visit to the White House the President, so it is said, was chaffing with Roche about the places he was going to have after election.

"Jeffrey," the President is reported to have said, "I am going to appoint you minister to the Court of St. James."

"God save the king!" exclaimed Roche, and the two enjoyed the joke immensely.

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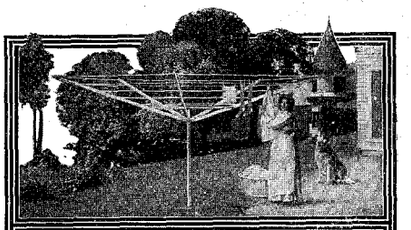

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delivered, in New Jersey, a stirring address on William McKin. After it was over an enthusiastic auditor, who had just been introduced to him, remarked:

"Senator, you are the successor at Washington of Daniel W. Voorhees, 'the tall sycamore of the Wabash,' aren't you?"

The senator said, smilingly, that such was the case.

"Well," exclaimed the new acquaintance, "as I sat listening to your speech I said to myself that you are a good deal of a tall sycamore yourself, and that there is fine presidential timber in that tree."

To the influence of the strength of character of his mother Vice-President Fairbanks attributes most of his success. She watched over him very tenderly and zealously in his boyhood and youth. Because she was afraid of town influences she sent him to a country school. Mrs. Fairbanks was particularly uneasy when her son went to college, but she decided that he could be trusted implicitly when she received the following letter:

"DEAR MOTHER: To-night I had to disobey your instructions to stay off the streets at night. When I came to my room I found that there was no oil in the can, and I had to go down to the grocery to get some."

It is quite plain that Charles must have been a very good boy.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Human Nature.—

"If wishes were horses, beggars would ride."
But half of the truth this reveals:
If wishes *were* horses, the beggars *would* ride
And—wish they were automobiles.—*Life.*

All Arranged.—LITTLE SON: "Papa, will you buy me a drum for Christmas?"

PAPA: "But, my son, you will disturb me very much if I do."

LITTLE SON: "Oh, no, papa. I'll drum only when you are asleep."—Columbus *Dispatch.*

Stingy Woman.—EMPLOYMENT AGENT: "Why did you leave Mrs. Goodsoul so soon? She is said to be a very nice woman."

DOMESTIC: "Nice! She's that stingy she begrudges the very air ye breathe."

"You amaze me."

"Judge for y'rself. Kerosene isn't worth over twelve cents a gallon, is it?"

"No."

"Well, she 'most had a fit 'cause I started to pour a few drops of it in the kitchen stove."—New York *Weekly.*

Never Touched Him.—"If you open your mouth,' hissed the burglar, "you are a dead man."

"Huh!" rejoined the ex-candidate as he blinked at the dark lantern, "I've been a dead one ever since the election."—Chicago *News.*

A man may stop a foaming horse that's tearing down
the street,
May stop an enemy's advance amid the battle's heat;
In fact, stop almost anything in situations trying;
But not a single man alive can stop a baby crying.
—*Tit-Bits.*

Wanted a Circus.—THE CHILD: "Are you the trained nurse mama said was coming?"

THE NURSE; "Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse."

THE CHILD: "Let's see some of your tricks."—Brooklyn *Life.*

His Meditations.—Soon after Singleton's first baby was born, Mrs. Singleton went upstairs one evening and found her husband standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child.

As she stood still for a moment, touched by the sight, the tears filled her eyes and she thought:

"Oh, how dearly Charlie loves that boy!"

Her arms stole softly round his neck as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. Singleton started slightly at the touch.

"Darling," he murmured dreamily, "it is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as that for eighteen-and-six."—*Tit-Bits.*

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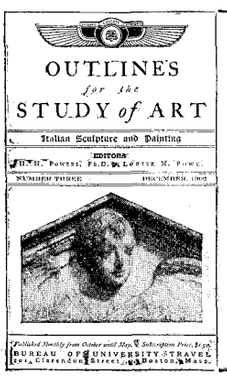

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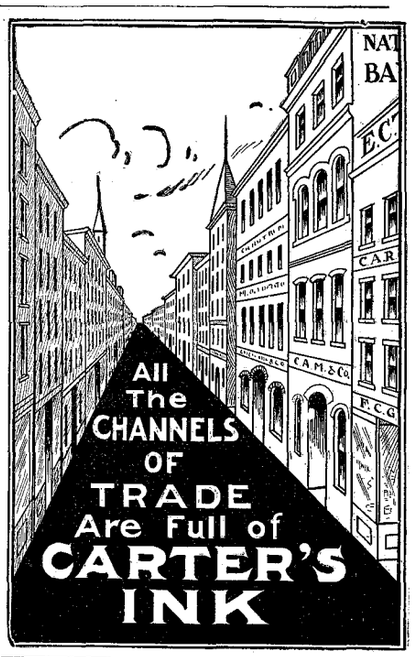

Daniel Everton, by ISRAEL PUTNAM.—This is a story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines. $1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

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Just Like Pa. — MOTHER (policeman's wife): "Willie, I've been shouting for you this half-hour. How is it you are never here when you are wanted?"

SON: "Well, mother, I suppose I take after father."—*Tit-Bits.*

Grab Her!—ASKINGTON: "Quite a clever girl, isn't she?"

SAPSMITH: "Clever? Why, she has brains enough for two!"

"Marry her, old fellow! Marry her, as quick as you can!"—*Smart Set.*

His Duty.—ELSIE: "Danpa, are you my muvver's bruvver?"

GRANDPA: "No, dear; I'm her papa."

ELSIE: "Den w'y don't you send her to bed wifout any supper sometimes?"—Brooklyn *Life.*

Just Like a Woman. — "It is bitter cold," remarked the shivering husband. "Why don't you button up your jacket."

"The idea!" exclaimed the wife. "Why, if I did that no one would know it is lined with fur."—Columbus *Dispatch.*

An Exciting Occupation. — A Yorkshire nobleman insisted on his head gardener taking on as an apprentice a young lad in whom his lordship was interested.

The lad was very lazy, and the gardener was not at all pleased at having such a youth thrust upon him.

Some time after, his lordship, walking in the garden, came upon his gardener and said: "Well, John, how is my young friend getting on with you?"

"Oh, he's doin' fine," replied the gardener, with a sarcastic grin. "He's workin' away there at the very job that suits him."

"I'm glad to know that," said his lordship. "What may that be?"

"Chasing snails off the walks," was the cutting reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

Jealousy.—"Do you care for Browning?" asked the gentleman with the long hair, of the lady with the painted cheeks, at the reception.

"Not so loud, please," whispered the woman; "my husband has an awfully jealous disposition."—Yonkers *Statesman.*

Revised Wisdom Again.—

The Wages of Gin is Debt.

You may lead an Ass to Knowledge—but you can not make him think.

Actresses will happen in the best regulated families.

Imagination makes cowards of us all.

He that is down need not fear plucking.

Let him that standeth pat take heed lest they call.

The doors of Opportunity are marked "Push" and "Pull."

Nothing succeeds like—failure.

Pleasant company always accepted.

Charity is the sterilized milk of human kindness.

Only the young die good.

What can't be cured must be insured.

He who fights and runs away will live to write about the fray.

Never too old to yearn.

The pension is mightier than the sword.

A fellow-failing makes us wondrous unkind.

Society covers a multitude of sins.

From "The Entirely New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom, for 1905." (Elder & Co., San Francisco.)

He Never Smiled Again.—"Ah!" sighed the sentimental maid, "I could sit and gaze at the moon for hours."

"Would I were the man in it," said the callow youth who was helping her to hold down the rustic seat on the lawn.

"Same here," she replied, wearily. "Then you would be nearly 240,000 miles away."—Chicago *News.*

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Breaking the News.—MISTRESS: "If you want eggs to keep you must lay them in a cool place."

BRIDGET: "O'll mintion it to the hens at wanst, mum."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Just Avoiding a Cuss Word.—GRAYCE: "War! War! War!"

GLADYS: "What on earth are you hollering 'war' about?"

GRAYCE: "I just struck my thumb with the hammer."

GLADYS: "Well, what's war got to do with it?"

GRAYCE: "Don't you know what war is?"—Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

His Orders.—WILLIE: "Pa, can't I have some—"

PA: "See here. You've got a plateful of food before you."

WILLIE: "Yes, sir, but——"

PA: "Well, keep your mouth shut and eat it."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Puzzler.—FLORA: "What do you think of higher education for women?"

DORA: "Not much. I've taken six courses in higher mathematics, and I can't yet figure out how to make George propose."—Detroit *Free Press.*

Cool Request.—"Oh—er—Jarvis, would you mind pretending to pick a quarrel with me, and just giving me a push, you know? I want to test the pluck of this big dog of mine."—*Tit-Bits.*

Time to Kick.—BRIDGET: "Great muther av Moses, but th' mistress do be too particular."

NORA: "Phwat now?"

BRIDGET: "Phoy she sez to me, sez she: 'Bridget, don't let th' sun git in th' parlor. Ut moight fade th' goldfish.'"—Chicago *News.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 21.—Da Pass, on Oyama's right flank, is captured by the Japanese. A German ship, laden with clothing, medicine, and food, is seized by the Japanese warships off Port Arthur. The Japanese in front of Port Arthur are said to have been reenforced by more than 40,000 men from Japan, and a tremendous assault upon the fortress is expected.

November 22.—A Russian lieutenant recently in Port Arthur declares the fortress can hold out until January.

November 23.—Advices from St. Petersburg support the rumor that Marshal Oyama is preparing a turning movement against the Russian left. The Japanese before Port Arthur tell of the repulse of a Russian sortie against the trenches north of Kikwan Hill, and of a Japanese bombardment on the 22d which set fire to buildings near the arsenal. Five submarine boats, supposed to have been built at Quincy Point, Mass., reach Yokohoma.

November 24.—Part of the Russian second Pacific squadron arrives at Port Said, on its way to the Far East. Russia decides to issue in January a loan of $260,000,000, Berlin to take $100,000,000 and Paris the remainder.

November 25.—It is reported that General Nogi has received orders to take Port Arthur at once despite the cost. The situation in Manchuria

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remains unchanged, with occasional skirmishes; General Oku reports the repulse of attacks on his center and left divisions. England and Russia sign the North Sea convention.

November 26.—The second Baltic fleet successfully passes through the Suez Canal.

November 27.—Despatches from Tokyo tell of a general assault on Shungshushan and other forts at Port Arthur on the 26th; the result is not known. General Kuropatkin reports an action which began on the 26th; the Japanese attempted to turn the Russian left, attacking at the same time the center.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 21.—The presidents of the Russian provincial councils, in session at St. Petersburg, make a more emphatic demand for a national elective body, having power to make laws, control revenue, and determine the legality of the administration's actions.

The Hague Court of Arbitration begins hearings on the dispute between Japan and Great Britain, France and Germany, as to the tax on houses in foreign concessions.

November 23.—The Russians' plea for a constitutional assembly is submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who will present it to the Czar.

November 24.—M. Combes, the French Premier, assures the Chamber of Deputies that he is determined upon the separation of church and state.

November 26.—The Czar confers with leaders in the Zemstvo movement on the reforms desired, but it is believed that no radical reforms would result from the Zemstvo congress.

Germany and France accept President Roosevelt's proposal for a second peace conference at The Hague.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 21.—Secretary Taft sails from New Orleans for Panama.

President Roosevelt appoints Francis E. Leupp Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to succeed William A. Jones.

A delegation, headed by Governors Van Sant of Minnesota, and Cummins of Iowa, calls on the President to ask him to urge the passage of the Cooper bill for regulating railroad freight rates.

November 22.—Senator Lodge comes out in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Germany is signed by Secretary Hay and Baron von Sternberg in Washington.

November 23.—Roosevelt's plurality in Missouri, on the official count, is 25,600.

The Supreme Court in Denver orders the election commission of that city not to certify the returns until the alleged frauds have been investigated.

An arbitration treaty between the United States and Portugal is signed in Washington.

November 27.—Thomas Taggart comes out in favor of Bryan's reorganization plans.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 23.—The State Department sends a note to the Cuban government, calling its attention to the frightful sanitary conditions existing in Santiago and other cities, and expressing the hope that remedial measures will be promptly taken.

The President announces his opposition to promiscuous speechmaking by members of the Cabinet.

The crusier *Pennsylvania*, in her trial, establishes a new record for the navy by making an average speed of 22.43 knots.

November 26.—President Roosevelt arrives at St. Louis and spends the day in seeing the World's Fair.

Commissioner Garfield, of the Department of Commerce, orders an investigation of the Standard Oil Co.

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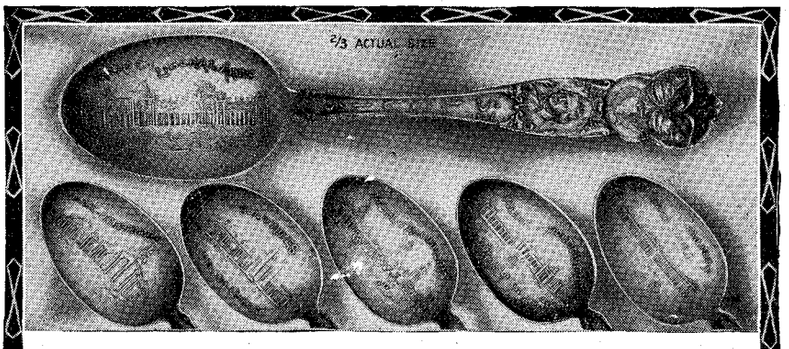

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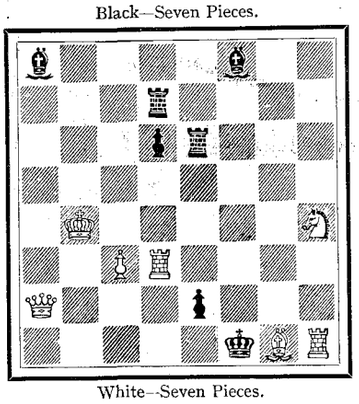
Problem 1,007.

First Prize *Revue D'Echecs* Tourney.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

b4b2; 3r4; 3pr3; 8; 1K5S; 2PR4; Q3p3; 5kBR.

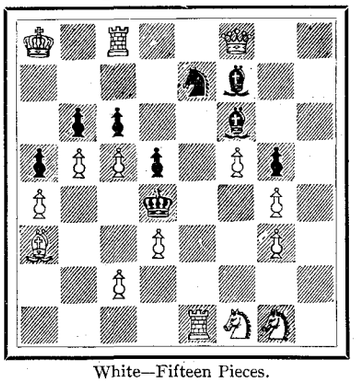
White mates in two moves.

(There were 184 entries.)

Problem 1,008.

By KENNETH S. HOWARD, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Fifteen Pieces.

K1R2Q2; 4sb2; 1pp2b2; pPPp1Pp1. P2k2P1; B2P2P1; 2P5; 4RSS1.

White mates in two moves.

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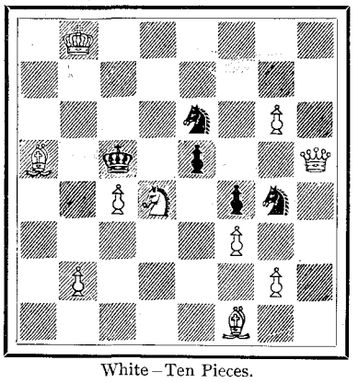
Problem 1,009.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Five Pieces.

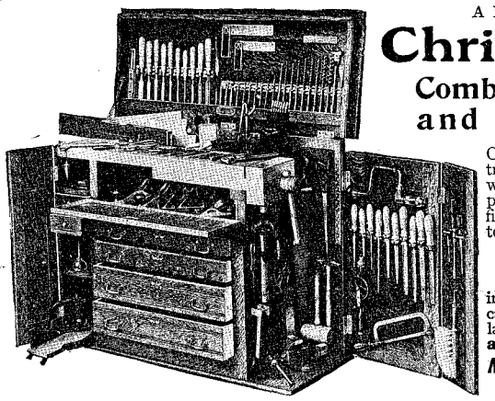


White—Ten Pieces.

1K6; 8; 4s1P1; B1k1p2Q; 2PS1ps1; 5P2; 1P4P1; 5B2.

White mates in three moves.

Tools & Hardware



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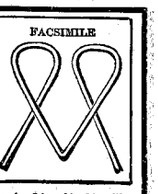

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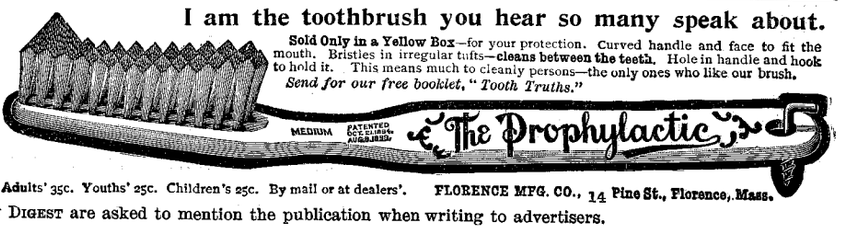

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No. 999.

(Place a black P on Q R 5.)

Key-move: Q—R 6.

No. 1,000.

1. R—Q 3 / K x R ch	2. P—Q 5 / B x P ch	3. R—K B 3, mate
	2. ..... / R x P	3. R—Q B 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—Kt 4	3. R—R 3, mate
	2. ..... / P—Kt 6	3. R—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Kt x P, mate
1. - / K—K 5	2. R—K 3 ch / K x R ch	3. P—Q 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / R—B 6	2. Kt—K 2 / Any	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / R—B 5	2. R—K 3 / Any	3. Kt—B 7, mate
1. ..... / P—K 4	2. Kt—B 7 ch / K x R ch	3. R—K B 3, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 5	3. P—Q 5, mate

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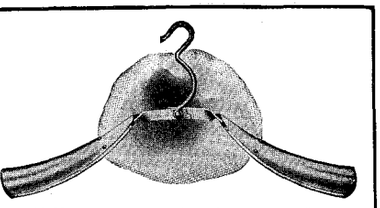

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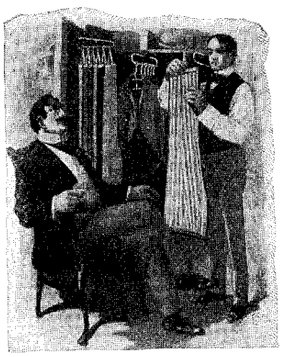

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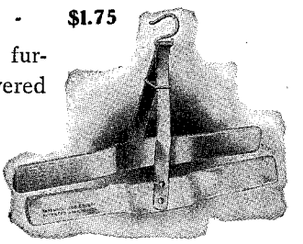

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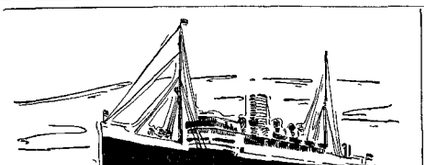

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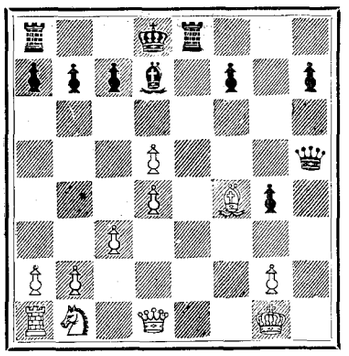
The Rice Gambit Tourney.

In the recent Rice Gambit Tourney, in London, Black had slightly the best of it, with 36 to 33 and 11 Draws. Napier, in *The Pittsburgh Despatch*, says: "In this Tournament the line of play has undergone some change, and the following is now supposed to be the best continuation:

	White.	*Black.*		*White.*	*Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	9	R—K sq	Q—K 2
2	P—K B 4	P x P	10	P—B 3	Kt—R 4
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	11	P—Q 4	Kt—Q 2
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	12	B—Kt 5	K—Q sq
5	Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	13	B x Kt	B x B
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4	14	R x B	Q x P
7	P x P	B—Q 3	15	R x Kt	Q x R
8	Castles	B x Kt	16	B x P	R—K sq

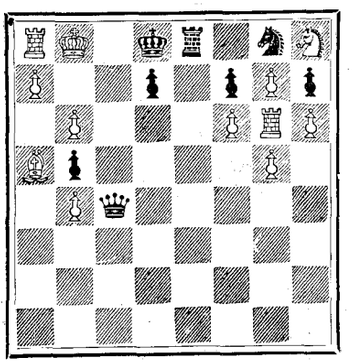
"In the latest published play, in No. 1 of *The American Chess Bulletin*, page 39, variation 26, Black was made to Castle on the eleventh move. Instead, Black now plays his King to Queen square with apparently excellent results. However, the ensuing position is receiving careful examination on the part of New York experts, who are kept constantly in touch with developments on the other side by Professor Rice. The latter desires that all interested in the gambit give the present new variations close study. He is confident that a method of meeting Black's latest maneuver will be found. The following is the position where Black takes possession of the King's file with his Rook and threatens to post that piece either at K 5 or K 6:"



White to play.

A Curious Position.

In *Lasker's Magazine*, Mr. Jacob Elson contributes a very well-written and entertaining story. The point of the story is the demoralization of a pompous Chess-player, who knew it all. He didn't have any time for problems. "He wouldn't solve a problem if he could, and he couldn't if he would." The appended position was shown to him, on a wager that he would have to solve it.



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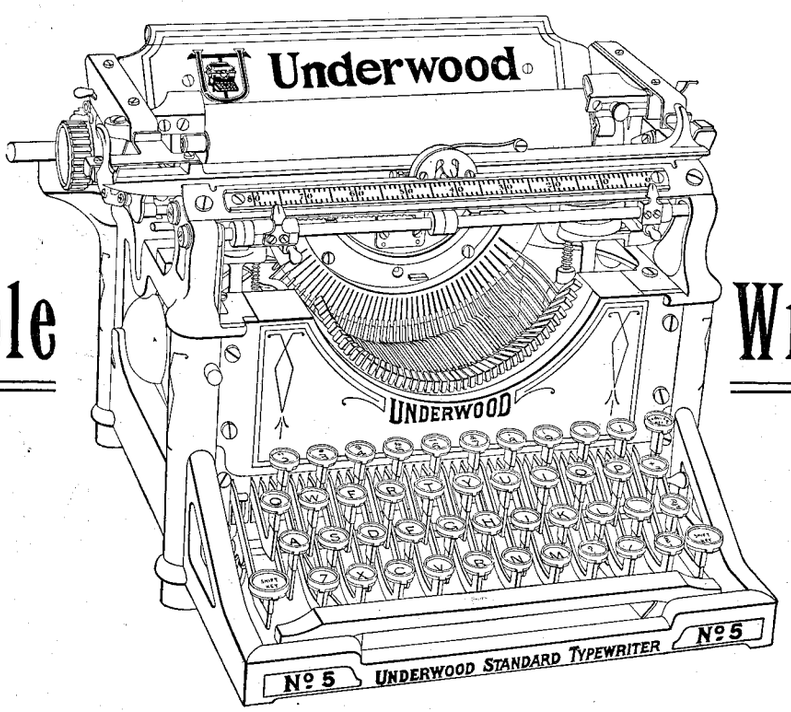

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